IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th Apl.	MALOJA	12580		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	6000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
4th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablenz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 534*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotthards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
62, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 21st April,	11 a.m.*	P.D. & O. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 24th April,	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 25th April	6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Extra.)

S. S. "Palitana," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 24th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Passi, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 „	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London †	9000	2 Oct.	9 „	22-23 „	.....
Ost of Benares*	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7620	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
New Twin Screw	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	8[illegible]
Liverpool	605	937	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rates of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

Possession of a large service of table silver and electro-plated ware would lend an impression of variety, but

HAWKES CUT GLASS

will add DIVERSITY to VARIETY in the decoration of the table.

No hostess is content with the fact that the meals in her home are well cooked: she will show watchful concern that they are well served, and she will appreciate also the knowledge that dainty table equipment and skilful service does much to enhance the enjoyment of the fare provided. Its dissimilitude to silver and electro-plated ware gives Hawkes Cut Glass exquisite tonal brilliancy and refined distinction.

Hawkes Cut Glass is cut from the solid blank mass, the colour is pure flawless white, the cutting delicate, daring and clean, the decoration restrained by taste. Hawkes Cut Glass possesses the index of refraction and dispersive power comparable with those of the pure white diamond.

Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any other thing: it is real.

We have a select supply of Hawkes Cut Glass and those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive gifts will view the designs we hold with special interest.

SOLE AGENTS,

HAWKES CUT GLASS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

AFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Horaby Rd, and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

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Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	„ „	
Chester	125	„ „	
Devoe's	125	„ „	
Monkey	125	„ „	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1050 of 1912.

AMINABIBI widow of MOHAMED KHOTE and Others ... ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDUL LATIFF BIN MAHAMED SALEH KHOTE ... ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and bearing date the 24th day of February, 1913, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomed Saleh Khote, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 28th day of August, 1911, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1913.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1913, for the SUPPLY of OIL KEROSINE and PETROL.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 17th April, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of 4,400 Lineal Feet Approximately, of a diversion of the main lines at 77 miles, near Kassara station.

The diversion includes a double line tunnel, about 1,300 lineal feet in length, in fissured trap rock, which will probably require lining.

The whole of the work to be completed in one year, from the commencement of work. Contractors to supply their own plant.

Tenders will be opened at noon on the 15th May, 1913.

The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 P. M., on Monday, the 21st instant, at the Office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (Subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

ALEX. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.

15th April, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.

Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing, only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

Messrs. CHARLES F. STEVENS AND Co., Architects, have from THIS DATE altered the style and name of their firm to that of

STEVENS, GREGSON & Co.

King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 18th Apirl, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAMNAVAHU, wife of NARANJI DWARKADAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule here under written. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, Situate at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the muniments of title relating thereto, three hundred and ten Square Yards but on actual measurement found to contain two hundred and seventy eight square yards be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Bhagwandas Venkaji, on or towards the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the late Sakharam Nilaji and now of Luxmibai, wife of Harichandra Sakhram Kirtikar, and on or towards the South by the property of Ardesher Bezonji, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 44, Collector's New No. 259, Old Survey No. 394 and New Survey No. 250, and the said dwelling house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4212, 4213, 4214, and Street Nos. 383-385 (1)-(2) and which said premises have been in the possession of the said Naranji Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Naranji Dwarkadas.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1913.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI HIRALAL & Co.,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable landed property (Bungalow), out-houses, stable, etc., at Lonavla, G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from the Transferee of the Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1904, and with the consent of the Mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the first day of May, 1913, sell by public auction at their Sales rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 5 P. M. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 33 Gunthas and 80 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Akur or Revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight (being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 7 Acres and 2 Gunthas, registered in the books of Government under Paratbandi No. 151 and Revision Survey No. 205, and the Revenue payable to Government in respect of such larger piece of land being Rupees two per year) together with the messuage, tenement, Bungalow, out-houses and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lonavla (Lanovli) G. I. P. Railway Line, out of Bombay, in the District of Poona, Talooka Mawal, in the Registration Sub-District of Vagdaum (Mawal) and assessed by the Municipality of Lonavla under No. and bounded on the East partly by the property of the Mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Meherjibhai Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormusji Driver, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Contractor and on or towards the North by the public road leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned—
F P
192—1976-78, ex s.s. Wartenfels.
S C
3 cases wooden window mats.
8 cases 4 threadle Sewing Machines.
1 bale 20 melton cloth.
42 pieces calico.

On account of the manufacturers a consignment of English fire and thief resisting safes, bent steel, made by the well-known Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, suitable for documents and valuables. Sizes 20", 24", 26", 28", 32", and 36".

Miscellaneous articles consisting of chairs, teapoys, bedsteads, etc.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE HOME OF COMFORT

TO-NIGHT
AND
TO-MORROW
At 6-30 and 10.
THE AMAZING
RIEDL BROTHERS
In their startling
ACROBATIC PERFORMANCE,
Including the greatest Somersault feat ever Performed.
These men are the
KINGS OF THE AIR

Must be seen to be believed.

AT ALL SHOWS
TIGRIS
THE MOST STARTLING FILM EVER PRODUCED.
Not a succession of thrills, but one long thrill from start to finish. The film has held thousands spell-bound, at Home and on the Continent.

NO RISE IN PRICES.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.

MUSIC CONCERT
AT
GREEN'S RESTAURANT.
The Band of the s.s. "CLEVELAND," By kind permission of The Commander of the s.s. "CLEVELAND"
Will play a selected programme from 7 till 9 P. M. and 10 till 12 P. M.
On SUNDAY, April the 20TH 1913.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Umagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 19th April 1913
SEE OUR 3 GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—THE INNER, MIND.
2.—THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF WEST
3.—HIS MOTHER
PRICES AS USUAL, Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS from 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No 6.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand (if printed on flap Rs. per thousand.)

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

The property of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, Governor of Bombay, who has left India.

	Rs.
1. A big *Landau* by Hooper, London, can be converted into a Barouche and become a State Carriage for use with a Team...	1,750
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4. A *Victoria* by P. B. Press, Bombay	1,000

All the above carriages are very smart, in first rate condition and repair and are most comfortable. They can be seen any time at Messrs. Pestonji B. Press & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Bombay.

Nos. 1 and 3 and 4 were used by the Royal Suite during the Royal Visit to Bombay, 1911-12. They are being sold because the incoming Governor has brought his own carriages out from England. Open to reasonable offers. For further particulars please apply :—

MESSRS. PESTONJI B. PRESS & Co.,
Fort Coach Factory,
Mody Bay, Fort,
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FOR SALE AND HIRE
At Special Cheap Rates for the coming Monsoon Season.
Hundreds of Films FOR SALE
At ½ ANNA per foot.
SEND FOR FREE LIST.
THE
ASIATIC FILM HIRING CO.
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(First floor, above Soundy & Co.)
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "FILMS, BOMBAY."

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

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LOST.

LOST:—An ORIGINAL BILL of LADING for 56 Bales Straw Boards, ex. S. S. "Bombay-Maru" from Kobe, is lost. Finder will make good to return to the undersigned.

RUTTONJEE JEEVANDAS & Co.,
7, Green Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser & Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position, convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—THREE FLATS, Pinto Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Rent, Rs. 60, 55 and 50. Apply within.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942 care of this Paper.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE LEAP TO DEATH.
A STORY RICH IN SENSATION AND UNIQUE EPISODES.
Photographically Superb, Charming and Heart-moving.
OUR COMICS! ALL OF THE BEST!
TO-DAY—SATURDAY—MATINEE, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
"OLIVER TWIST" WILL BE SHOWN BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
PRIZES TO BE GIVEN IN THIS SHOW.
Also on SUNDAY—MATINEE, 5-30 to 6-30, when prizes will be given away.
3 Shows Nightly,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
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THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
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LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1671.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.

NAT CLIFFORD
NAT CLIFFORD
IN HIS LATEST "HITS."
"MR. BOOSE"
a study of a Lifetime and
"BARCELONA."

MISS DOT CAREY
MISS DOT CAREY
Direct from
THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON,
Will present her Great Act
THE BEDOUINS THEFT,
A Marvellous Production.

MELROSE & FRANKLIN
Englands Premier Comedy Duo
In their screaming absurdity
DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

DOT AND CYN
In their Musical Duologue.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.

THE WEAKER VESSEL.
OUR "STAR" DRAMA.

2 FASCINATING COMEDIES 2.

COMICS GALORE, AND PATHES GAZETTE.

NOTE:—TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE
WILL BE AT
THE ALCAZAR.

OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE
GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE ALCAZAR
PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW
AT
CINEMA DE LUXE
TWO HOUSES AS USUAL
7 to 9 and 10 to 12,
There will also be a Prize Show.

NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary

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Being a Compilation or Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
TWICE NIGHTLY at 6-30 and 10.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
THE TITLED PROTEAN ACTOR
SIR MARK ANTON.

SIR MARK ANTON
WILL PRESENT A PROTEAN SKETCH
"CHASING THE BURGLAR"
FOLLOWED BY SIR MARK'S IMPERSONATIONS
OF A MUSIC HALL COMPANY.
Including Comedian, Juggler, Soubrette, Strong Man, Musical Clown, etc., etc.

THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.

LÖIE FULLER
(MDLLE. LYGIE).
LOIE FULLER
THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.
LIÖE FULLER
Over 2,000 ELECTRIC LIGHTS are used in her famous Dances. She has just completed a 6 months' engagement at the
WINTER GARDENS, BERLIN.
THE ORIGINATOR OF THE SERPENTINE DANCE

ENGAGED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES
DUTY IS LOVE
THE RED STAIN
EXCITING & ABSORBING DRAMA

THAT IS ONLY TWO OUT OF 7 OF OUR "SPECIAL" FILMS.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 10 p.m.
AND EVERY
SATURDAY, MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.

The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
NAT CLIFFORD
ON ENTIRELY NEW BUSINESS.
MISS DOT CAREY
Direct from
THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON,
WILL PRESENT HER GREAT ACT
THE BEDOUINS THEFT.
A MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION.
DOT AND CYN.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
The Theatre has now been fitted throughout with Electric Fans.
NOTE—Special late trams will start from the Theatre for all parts of the City.

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25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One lot of gas fittings and chimneys, writing tables, camp tables, plush lined cushion chairs, blackwood wardrobes, teakwood double bedstead, copying press with stand, meatsafe, iron single and double beadsteads, iron safe one jost fan, bath tubs etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse aged, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 smart dog cart with a fast waler horse and a set of English harness.
1 grey hound and 2 gents saddles.
1 rubber-tyred C. spring bicycle wheels victoria with a handsome bay Arab horse, 15 hands, and a set of harness.
1 four-wheeled dog cart by Stephens, in very good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer in charge, Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the 2 Buildings (godowns) situate in the compound of the old Mahaluxmi Mills near Elphinstone Bridge, Wari Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery of the Akbar Press Co., Lt.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Akbar Press, Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

2 Hodgart hydraulic press.
1 old Naysmith press.
1 cotton opener.
1 small high pressure steam engine, shafting old tools, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 2 p.m (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, 39 Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black wood F. P. household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, side boards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich carpets, mirror back fancy cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian figures, wall cabinets, table and hall lamps, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one miniature billiard table, wall lamps, bent wood chairs, writing tables, glass doors, book presses, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, silver show cases, teapoys, cane chairs, card tables, etc., etc. The property of Phiroze Hosang Dastur, Esq., late second Prsidency Magistrate.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of the following 15 Second-hand Cars will be held at Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, near the Royal Opera House.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the above-mentioned date and time the following cars:—

(1) 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Argylle car with side entrance body to seat five persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(2) 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car with Roi-des-Belges side entrance body to seat 5 persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools.

(3) 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Fiat car (chain drive), with side entrance body, to seat 7 persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(4) 20 H. P. 6 cylinder Standard car with Roi-des-Belges side entrance body, to seat 5 persons, painted grey and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(5) 40 H. P. 4 cylinder Sunbeam car (chain drive) with side entrance body, to seat 7 persons, and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(6) 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Star car with swing seat, side entrance body, to seat 4 persons, and fitted with cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools.

(7) 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Calthorpe landaulette car to seat 5 persons painted green and fitted with canopy, glass screen, three lamps horn and tools.

(8) 18 H. P. 4 cylinder Siddeley Wolsley landaulette car, to seet 5 persons, painted cream and fitted with canopy, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(9) 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Siddeley Wolsley car, with side entrance body to seat 5 persons painted grey and fitted with cape cart hood glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools.

(10) 8 H. P. single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton car type "Z" with side change speed gear tonneau body, painted green, to seat 5 persons and fitted with new cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and a Stepney spare wheel, with tyre and tube.

(11) 8 H. P. single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton expanding cluth car with tonneau body, to seat 4 persons, painted carmine, and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(12) 6 H. P. single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton expanding cluth car, with 2 seated body, painted grey and fitted with a Dickey seatb new cape cart hood, brand new tyres, three lamps, horn tools and Stepney spare wheel with new tyre and tube.

(13) 6 H. P. single cylinder Rover car with 2 seated body, painted grey and fitted with Dicky seat, cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools,

(14) 6 H. P. single cylinder Rover car with 2 seated body, painted green and fi ted with hood and screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(15) 6 H. P. single cylinder De Dion engine car, with 2 seated body, painted green and fitted with hood, three lamps, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with syre and tube.

All the above cars are in running order.

These cars will be on view at the above address from Monday next, the 21st instant.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th April, 1913

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Dady Seth Agiary Lane and a piece of land at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned properties in one lot on premises at Dady Seth Agiary Lane property.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground formerly part of a piece of land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 216, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings erected and standing thereon, situate on the south side of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 552 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Under C Ward Nos. 3923—3924 and 3925, Street Nos. 56 and 1 and 58 and bounded on the East by Cavel Street, on the West by a well, on the South by the Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of new Salt Batty ground of the Foras Tenure, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,560 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 275, 309, 357 and 358, New No. 12273, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 12-2763, 1A, 2A-2734, and 1A, 1B-3162 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1663 (1) (2) (3) and (4) and Street No. 6808 (a) and 68 (b) 68 (c) and bounded as follows:—East by the Salt Batty ground now, formerly partly belonging to Dadabhai Abbaji and partly to Mahomed Syed Currabhai, West by swamp ground, North by Salt Batty ground of Bhasker Gangaji, South by Salt Batty ground of Dadabhai Abbaji.

For further particulars and printed conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity, of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following. The property of an English gentleman—consisting of glass and porcelain ware, portable sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, writing-table, teapoys, chairs, standing and table lamps, ice-box, carpets, skin rugs, China vases, camp-cots, screen, alluminium utensils etc., The property of a gentleman.

1 set new boat sails, assorted locks for chests, cupboards doors, etc., by Chubb's and others and assorted brass sundries.

On account of the concerned—Ex. S. S. Bombay Maru, a consignment of 9 cases Awata Vases, and Koros, Stands and Jardiniers, Satsuma Vases, Jars, Bowels, Statue, tea sets for six persons. Awata Jardiniers, and stands. Awata dishes.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Few gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber tyred light victoria.
1 Light rubber tyred office shigram.
1 strong built dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman going up country.
1 C. spring rubber-tyred victoria with a bay Arab Hunt harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1913.

BENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 3F, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from E. W. Flower, Esq., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the G. I. P. Railway. Coy.'s Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

38 bales cotton (Warora), slightly damaged by fire.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1913.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's, mail steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

The Messageries Maritimes Co's, steamer Ville-de la-Ciotat 3557 tons, Captain B. Lafont, arrived in harbour on Friday from Marseilles with a general, cargo, 10 cabin, and 15 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Noumea, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed, yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beckbergen, 2447 tons, Captain de Hond, sailed yesterday for Akyab with ballast. The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabya, via Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of sugar and timber.

The steamer Vellorer 3168 tons, Captain R. B. M, Kiedleton arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirola, 3,400 tons, Captain R W Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, 7 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

The steamer Oronsay, 2,415 tons, Captain T R Borthwick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with balast.

The steamer Riverdale, 2,752 tons Captain A Mackind arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain H J Owen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast Ports, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Noor-el-Bahr, 212 tons captain Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Muscat with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSEL.

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis.....
R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18

African Monarch...2593 Dakers.....
Bahrein.....1402 Grant.....Arab Stm Ld
Babylonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Contoria .....2440 Mathews .....
Queen of Airlie.....3735 Thomson ....K N & Co
Egypt .....4107 Summers.....P & O Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....T M and C.
Huntsman ... 4327 Goldman .....T M & Co
Kilmeas.....2206 Davies.....W & A G & Co
Mombassa.....2787 Luccock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Coundr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Maloja.....6782 Weston .....P and O Co
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Mavora Range...2823 Foxworthy ..K N & Co
Nairang.....2862 Malcolli .....T M & Co
Ocean.....2132 Bergstram .....T M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen .....
Roath .....2807 Burnaud .....T M & Co
Riverdale.....2762 Mackind .. ..
Rajah .....3634 Thom on .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....638 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Shildra .....2097 Bryn.....
Shirala .....3400 Peck..... .....M M & Co
Ujina .....3126 Hill ....M M & Co
Virawa .....2176 Owen.....M M & Co
Vellore.....3168 Kiddleton.....

VESSELS IN DOCK. APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Graham	3258	Elliott	J		Finlay & Co
O&E Crossby Hall	2593	McMillan	L'pool		
				19-4	K N & Co
D&E Chantala	4949	Diamond	M		M & Co
F Bahristan	239	Hudson	M		M and Co
F Homoyun	2264	Jones	Jeddah		
			T Morrison & Co		
G Hoseinee	993	Fanning	T		M & Co
K Serbistan	1860	Ghost	Antwerp	28 4	
			M		M and Co
M Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe	19-4	
			P & O Co		
N Penrose	2463	Colman	J		Finlay & Co
O Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	Philadelphia		
			W & A & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umzumbi	2138	Robertson	Middlesbro W & A G & Co
2	Scindia	3154	Kelso	W and A G and Co
3	Musician	3047	Richards	K N & Co
4	Nioive	869	Pey	W and A G and Co
5	Persepolis	2833	Sacher	Liverpool, &c W & A G & Co
5	Shirley	2192	Stone	Antwerp 22 4 T M & Co
6	Rinaldo	2792	Chelton	Hull via K'ohi 20 4 J Finlay & Co
7	Gabloux	4771	Gilluber	A L S N Co
8	Worsley Hall	2238	Seaborn	K N & Co
9	Delta	4780	Mattin	Shanghai 23-4 P & O Co
10&11	City of Birmingham	4747	Haughen	Karachi K N and Co
16	Elsa	2304	Warsoe	T M & Co

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat

H W P D

Mahanadi .....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co

Offside N

Dwarka.....739 Moxon ...Boareh.....24 4...
M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	V-de-la-Ciotat	Lafout	M'seilles, Apl 2
	Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta, Apl 7
18	Shirala.....	Peck.....	M'tius, Apl 5
	Riverdale.....	Mackind ..	Calcutta, Apl 4
	Egypt	Summers...	London, Mar 28
	Vellore	Kiddleton...	Rango n, Apl 9
	Rajah	Thomson ...	S'baya, Mar 14

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	V-de-la Ciotat	Lafont	Noumea, &c
	Virawa.....	Owen	Calcut a
	Oronsay	Borthwick..	Calcutta
	Noor-el-Bahr..	Nacoda ...	Muscat
	Beckbergen..	deHoud ...	Akyab

The steamer Baroda, began to load yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The British India Steamship Co's s s Neuralia left Port Said on the evening of the 17th instant. The same Co's s s Chupra arrived at Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Habsburg left Trieste on the 13th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Meritimi Co's s s Ischia from Kobe left for Hongkong Singapore and Bombay on the 15th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUIST.—April 1, at The Lea, Swalcliffe Oxfordshire, the wife of Col. F. B. Buist, of a son.

SARGENT.—March 26, at King's Ville, Fronks Road, Dovercourt, the wife of Eng.-Lieut. James J. Sargent, R.N., his Majesty's ship "Foxhound," of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—March 31, at 7 Prospect Row, Chatham, the wife of Capt. C. L. Taylor, 1st Batt. 24th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOUSTOUN—McCALMONT.—Mar. 27, at Rickmansworth, Guy Ludovic Follet Houston (the Cheshire Regt.), son of the late Major James Flower Houstoun and Mrs. Houstoun, to Margaret, daughter of the late Col. James Martin McCalmont, M.P., and Mrs. J. McCalmont.

POPHAM—COLLYER—March 27, at the Parish Church, Seaton, Henry Bradshaw Popham, son of the late Dr. T. D. Popham, R.N., and of Mrs. Popham, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, to Irene Milicent, daughter of H. C. Collyer, The Grange, Seaton, Devon.

DEATHS.

BLACKETT.—March 30, in London, the Hon. Julia Frances, widow of the late Major-Genl. Sir E.W. Blackett, Bart., of Matfen.

CROKER.—March 30, at Halls Croft, Stratford-on-Avon, Catherine Frances, widow of the late Major Richard Croker, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, aged 84.

PARK.—March 29, at Poynton, Cheshire, Major-Genl. Cecil William Park, C.B., commanding the East Lancashire Territorial Division, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KEATES.—STUBBS.—At Dera Ghazi Khan, on the 10th April, by the Rev. E. S. Thomas, B.A., Captain Henry Crewe Keates, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of Henry Thomas Keates, Esq., of Petersfield, England, to Ivy Holland, second daughter of Thomas Benjamin Stubbs, Esq., of Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: There's no tomorrow morning to moderation.—"Boston Herald."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.
[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a m on Wednesday, the 23rd April. Parcel mail for China, closes, at the same hour.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL. B., will deliver a public address, being the last of the series arranged for this session, to-morrow, at 9 a. m., in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Morality and Religion as springs of character."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.—Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association, an Elocution competition between Parsi graduates, of not more than 5 years' standing, and Parsi undergraduates, will be held this evening at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, 131, Hornby road, Fort, at 4 p. m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

Y. M. M. A.—The thirty-fifth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday the 20th April at 9-30 p. m. (S T.), in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "Education and Higher Life," in English. Those who understand English are cordially invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Indaane ... Sellenick
Valse	The Operisters ... Phelps
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll
Song	Still wie die Nacht ... Bohm
Intermezzo	Eadoria ... Ardro
Selection	Harry Pacre's Songs ... Adlam
Two-Step	Mumblin Mose ... Thurbon

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening:—

March	Mens Calpe ... Barwood
Overture	Masaniello ... Auber
Valse	Traumideale ... Purik
Selection	Carmen ... Bizet
Selection	Humoreske ... Dvorak
Polka	Les Chanteurs Hongrois ... Michiels
Selection	The Sun-Shine Girl ... Rubens
Grand Military Tattoo	... Regan

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.C.H. Barnard' V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Light Horse ... F von Blon
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
a Menuet	Paderewski's ... Moreili
b Dance	Le Pilon Pilon ... Clarice
Selection	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Valse	Vision of Salome ... A. Joyce.
Selection	The Balkan Princess. Rubens
Fantasia (Cornet Solo)	Alpine Echoes ... Herfurth

MOONLIGHT BAND PERFORMANCE.—By kind permission of Col. W.R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand, 9 o'clock tonight:—

Spanish March	Cinematagraf Nacional ... Gimeney
Overture	Marinarella ... Fucik
Melodies from	The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Valse	L'Amour Defendu Von Prag
a Song	Rose in the Bud ... Forster
b Lazy Dance	La Paresseuse ... Bing
Songs and Dances of All Nations	Godfrey
Ball Gavotte	Ye Olden Chimes. Batten
Popular Songs.	Christmas Dreams. Williams

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

The jury at an inquest held yesterday, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, returned a verdict of accidental death in regard to the death of Bhikku-Sona (25), an oilman employed at the Dadar Junction Yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was caught between the buffers of two waggons, when he was crossing the railway line. The waggons were being shunted.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

A Hindu boy named Nanoo Anna (12), employed in the Presidency Mill, was putting a strap on a pulley in motion, when his right hand was caught in the strap and he was thrown violently on the floor. He received severe injuries and was admitted to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	18	m 9 27	26 10
		9 43 a	27 10
Sat	19	m 10 20	28 2
		10 27 a	28 3
Sun	20	m 11 7	29 2
		11 6 a	28 6
Mon.....	21	m 11 50	29 9
		11 44 a	28 4
Tues.....	22	m 0 31 a	29 10
Wed.....	23	m 0 21	27 10
		1 12 a	29 5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	18	m 3 14	17 4
		3 23 a	17 5
Sat	19	m 3 54	15 10
		4 12 a	17 1
Sun	20	m 4 33	14 9
		4 57 a	17 0
Mon.....	21	m 5 11	14 0
		5 41 a	17 2
Tues.....	22	m 5 48	13 9
		6 24 a	17 8
Wed.....	23	m 6 84	14 0
		7 6 a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 6h. 57m
19 (Saturday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 6h. 57m
20 (Sunday)	do 6h. 18m.	do 6h. 57m
21 (Monday)	do 6h. 18m.	do 6h. 57m
22 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 17m.	do 6h. 58m
23 (Wed)	do 6h. 16m.	do 6h. 58m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 21st, 3h. 2·7m. a.m. Last Quarter, 28th, 11h, 39·2m. a. m. New Moon May 6th, 1h. 54·8m p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15·0m. p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 19th April, 1913.

124. Prizes—Members who have any prizes due to them are requested to apply for same at Head Quarters between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m

125. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from 4th April 1913 and posted as under:—

No 1534 Gunner J H Irvine and No 1535 Gunner S H Elliot to A Sub-Section No 2 Company.

127. Gun-Practice—No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m. sharp on 19th instant, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. S. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 19th April, 1913.

263. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at headquarters, on Monday the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

264. Meeting.—A meeting of the Shooting Committee will be held at headquarters, Council Road, at 7-15 p.m., on Monday, the 21st instant.

All committee members are expected to attend.

265. Musketry.—There will be a Company prize meeting at Ishat Kopar on Sunday the 27th instant. All efficients of "F" Company are eligible to shoot. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

266. Inspection.—The Machine Gun Sections of "A" and "G" Cos. will parade on the Maidan in front of Head quarters at 7-30 a.m. on Monday the 28th instant for inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without rifles.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

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AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 17. BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	75		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	76 1-2		un chgd
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	90 3-4		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		1-2
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight...	3 13-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16		5-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 2-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8		5-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 7-8		1-2

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d unchgd

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by eastern buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 1-2 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£37,900,000	Inc £ 800,000
Public Deposits	£15,800,000	Dec £ 300,000
Other Deposit	£42,400,000	Dec £ 1,000,00
Govt. Securities	£13 000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£35,100,000	Dec £ 2,400,000
Notes and Gold	£27,900,000	Inc £ 1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Moderate business
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	700 "
Imports ...	2,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·88 - 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·59	6·59	6·57	6·53
+02	+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·43	6·29	6·21	
+04	+02	+02	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·18	6·17	6·16	
+02	+02	+02	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·87 July 11·66

New York official Noon call May 11·88 July 11·65.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·35 July 12·22

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 14,000
" Receipts at " last year... 16,000
" Exports to Great Britain 15,000
" Exports to Continent ... 8,000
" Spot Cotton 12·40 unchg

Futures—Month of May 11·94 +10

Futures—Month of July 11·89+04

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·39+0
Futures month of July ...	12·25+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	...
Wheat White Karachi ...	33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months ...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...	31 3-4unchgd
Do Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Value
Tone—Firm.	
Australian Wheat ...	Unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	49 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk— Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—	Hamburg—Buyers
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46—1-2
Do. Months— ...	Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Amsterdam—Value
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 10 1-2+4 1-2
Do. Months— ...	
	Buyers—Done and Sellers
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg Do e and Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-13-3 unchgd

April-May—Hull—Done—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

1st New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality) ...	11 1-8— -3

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 5 +1d
	April-May—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 82 unchgd
Yellow Metal	£ 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 69 1-4+3-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s—Value

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
C&F India(Double bags)...	13 6 unchgd
D. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.— Sellers.
Tone—Steady, very little doing.	
Bussarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	12 6 3-4unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—	April-May — Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 9 3-4+1-1d.
Months of Shipments ...	May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4+1-1d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers	
Tone—Market steady.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments...	April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	12 4 1-2 unchgd,
Month of Shipments ...	April—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [18TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Gold Bars	7,10,400	London	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovns	7,50,000	Port Said	do
21 Boxes Gold Bars	15,28,320	London	National Bank.
2 Boxes Sovns ...	1,50,000	Aden	do
4 Boxes Gold Bars Sovs.....	2,88,800	London	H'kongBk
	24,000	do	do
1 Box Gold Bars ...	38,340	do	B Asiatic Bank
1 Parcel Sovs ...	3,330	Trieste	EasternBk
Gold Coins.	14,614	do	do
Rupees...	6	do	do
8 Boxes Gold Bars.	3,15,000	London	Supdt P & O S N Co
Sovs ...	1,42,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	60	68,163
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	62	75,414

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened firm with T.T. available at 1s. 4 1 1-6d. and demand at 1s 4 3 32d. and a moderate business was done at these rates. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T.T.on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 4 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d.
	June
Do, do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 145 1-4
Shanghai "	... 197 1-4
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	2 0	Buyers
Settlement ...	... "	96	2 0	do

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward at 27 3-8 and 27 1-2 respectively. The rise is reported as due to Eastern buying New York was 1-4 up at 59 3-8 The local market opened firm at 68 ex-duty for the near settlement and advanced to 68 5-16, closing 1-16 easier as under. A fair business is reported Bar gold is steadier.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0	9
Australian "	...	" 24	0	0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	...	" 68	1	0
1st Settlement	...	" 68	4	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 68	15	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	...	" 77	7	0
1st Settlement March	...	" 77	10	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 78	5	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 2 lakhs bills and 58 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 55 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday, evening last was 110 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 28th March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 4 April brings £90,000 Silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.		20,000
Bombay ...	... "		Nil
Madras ...	... "		1,10,000
	Total... "		1,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th April and comes with the mail of the 11th April brings £320,000 Silver £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	...Rs.		7,60,000
Bombay ...	... "		3,80,000
Madras ...	... "		5,40,000
	Total... "		16 8 ,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th April and comes with the mail of the 18th April brings £170,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs.		60 000
Bombay ...	... "		20,000
Madras ...	... "		1,20,000
	Total... "		2,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,01,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	17,17,000
Sundries	1,53,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,99,000
Other Authorised Securities		6,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	4,51,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	20,64,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	32,11,000	.....
Bullion	.....	21,000
Balance with other Banks.....	26,000	.....
Sundries	45 000	.....
Cash	.....	6,41,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	74,731	79,486	— 4,915
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th April 1913 ...	1,992,033	1,961,733	+ 30,300
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	19,291	12,277	+ 7,014
China ...			
Japan ...	32 907	47,923	— 15,016
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	52,20	60,135	— 7,934
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th April 1913 ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	245,244	191,273	+ 53,971
China ...	18,243	21,359	— 3,116
Japan ...	645,825	657,083	— 11,258
Coast Ports ...	18,289	18,057	— 168
Total...	928,201	888,772	+ 39,429
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	2,225	7,298	— 5,073
China ...			
Japan ...	31,802	15,917	+ 15,885
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st March 1913, 12,718 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th April 1913—7,431 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish..	4,887	242,986	267,351
Central India..	5,006	73,438	119,374
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,691	99,137	90,412
Berar ...	9,941	342,735	476,169
Central Provinces...	7,161	225,528	324,716
Total Oomras	28,686	1013,874	1,278,022
Dholleras ...	6,939	122,929	2,814
Broach ...	20,052	171,941	139,093
Jompta and Dharwar ...	8,431	50,857	114010
Westerns ...	2,609	45,524	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	1,380	341,643	110,120
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	3,441	99,431	60,769
Sind ...	1,478	107,513	81,474
Persian ...	142	1,673	3,699
American ...	1,317	30,999	133,346
Egyptian ...	.....	1,815	981
Other sorts...	6	3,934	9,106
Total ...	74,571	1,992,034	1,961,733

a Or 25,054 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 17th April 1913 ...	1,992,033
	2,392,033
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 17th April 1913 ...	923,201
	1,468,832
Less Afloat	38,838
	1,429,994
Less Estimated mill consumption	653,000
	776,994
Less up-country by rail ...	20,152
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 18th April 1913.	756,842
Difference since last week ...	— 8,369

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORTS.—

Improved weather conditions caused a moderate decline in the home markets during the early part of the past week. A fair amount of liquidation took place, and a slight reaction followed. To-day's telegrams report a further rise of 4 to 10 points and the American markets close steady. Private reports regarding the weather are conflicting. Anxiety regarding overflows is at an end as the river has fallen, but drought is reported in Texas, where hitherto conditions have been favourable. At the moment there does not appear to be any nervousness in the trade regarding the question of supplies of old crop, or as to the future of the new crop and while the statistical position is sufficiently strong to check any material decline, there is no reason to anticipate much advance. Small to moderate fluctuations are likely in the near future, but crop accounts will have to be very satisfactory before we can expect to see prices below 6d for new crop. Should crop accounts however, be unfavourable, and uneasiness be felt regarding supplies, a sharp advance may be looked for later on. On the whole we would rather keep on the bull side under present circumstances, particularly for old crop months.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	12 03	11 94	— ·09
" July ...	11·99	11·89	— 10
Spot... ...	12·50	12·40	— ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	12·49	12·39	— ·10
" July ...	12·37	12·25	— ·12
Spot ...	12 1-2	12 1-2	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures Apr.-May	6·70	6·59	— ·11
" June-July...	6·67	6·57	— ·10
Spot	7·00	6·88	— ·12

In the local market we have had a quiet week with little business doing for forward delivery. Up to yesterday prices for Oomras had declined about Rs. 5 per candy while fine Broach May delivery was Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 lower. Sawginned and Westerns were also about Rs. 8 lower, but Bengals, Khandish and Muthia were only Rs. 3 down. Yesterday prices recovered Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 of this decline and this morning quotations show a further improvement of Rs. 3.

The chief business has been in fine Broach April and May delivery, and several lines have changed hands, either in settlement of previous transactions or fresh business. A small amount of Bengals and Sindh Punjab have been placed for May, and mills have brought Southern styles to a small extent. At the close the market is steadier and sellers are not inclined to operate further.

In ready cotton a moderate business has been done, and as holders are anxious to reduce stocks they have been willingly meeting any enquiry at current rates. There has been a fair turn over in Broach and Bengals, both shippers and mills having been in the market. Mills have also bought Southern stapled styles and Muthias. Berar descriptions and Nagpurs have been in moderate, demand, chiefly by shippers. Prices all round are easier, but the tone at the close is better, and any improvement in the demand may lead to steadier markets.

LATER.

The higher prices asked contracts has checked business to some extent. Fine Broach May has been done at Rs. 309 and the market closes steady as under. For ready cotton the demand is moderate.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 309-10	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat ...	" 303	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 300	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 297	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 294	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 287	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	" 271	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 262	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 303	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 295	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	unrivalled

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.
.....	.....	.....
	Unrivalled.	
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·55	6·45	6 30
+02	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·22	6·19	6 18
+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

A large business has again been done this week, but at lower prices as under.

ANTWERP.—5,800 tons May, at 13s. 6d, light seeds 15s. 6d. seeds cotton. 2,000 tons by B. I. S. N. Coy at 13s. 6 light seeds 15s. 6 seeds cotton for June 1,000 tons June July, August at 14s light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton.

MARSEILLES- LIVERPOOL : 1,500 tons April at 16s light seeds at 16s. 6d. seeds cotton.

HULL : 2,500 tons light seeds at 13s. 6d. for May shipment and 462 tons light seeds at 13s. 9, for May. 2,300 tons light seeds at 13s. 6, seeds cotton at 17 6, May June, 2,500 tons light seeds at 13s. 6d. for June.

DUNKIRK: 2,000 tons for April at 14s. 3d. light seeds, 16s. 3d. seeds cotton. 1,700 tons for May at 14s. light seeds 16s seeds cotton ; and 500 tons, also for May, at 14s. 6.d light seeds, 16s. 6d. seeds cotton, 18s, 6d. wheat.

GENOA :—3,000 tons April May at 13s. 6d. light seeds, 15s. 6d. seeds cotton. 500 tons for May at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton.

HAVRE : 555 tons wheat for May at 19s 2,100 tons May, June at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds cotton.

LONDON : 2,200 tons April at 14s, light seeds, 15s. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG : The Hansa Line has booked 7,000 tons, May to December, at 14s. 6d. light seeds, 16s. 6d. seeds cotton.

ORE :—12,000 tons for Hamburg. April, October at 18s. 6d.

FIXTURE : S. S. "Iran," Antwerp, Hall, Dunkirk, London, Genoa, Marseilles, two ports at 19s. 6d, dead weight, April May loading.

SEEDS AND WHEAT

The receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	1,701,016	1,157,021
Linseed	926,075	1,253 179
Rape, Rai &c...	441,163	310,491
Gingellyseed ...	934,480	536,935
Poppyseed	65,279	34,550
Groundnuts ...	675,072	74 1,967
Castorseed ...	734,220	651,347
Rice	1,899,210	1,810,149
Myrabollams ...	411,536	524,552
Cottonseed	1,730,938	1,945,574
Mowrasseed	15,313	7,432
Gram	386,320	598 659
Jowar	323,251	280,238
Maize	5,631	356,546
Barley	70,334	not recorded

LINSEED :—

The market has declined in consequence of bulls having sold out their purchases. Stocks are heavy, and large tenders against May contracts are expected. Up country rates are now given way and are keeping pace with Bombay, prices. The home market is firmer at the close.

We quote:—

Ready ...	" 7 10 0	B.T.
May... ...	" 8 8 0	R-T.

RAPESEED :—

The market has been steady, but now shows a drooping tendency, owing but the home market not having responded to the advance here. The Calcutta market, which was the chief source of supporting prices up country, has given way, and a further decline is not improbable.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	Rs 8	8 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 8	6 0	R.T.
" Guzerat "	" 8	6 0	B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is easier owing to shippers having sold out their purchases of soft white. In hard red and hard yellow there is a fair amount of business passing. Local mills have bought sufficient for their present requirements. The tendency of the market seems to be downwards.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
White Pissi 85 p. c. ready	5 7 6 R.T.
" Delhi April-May.	5 11 0 "

POPPYSEED :

The market is very quiet owing to increased arrivals and a poor home demand. The total arrivals into Bombay, are 65,279 cwts against 34,550 cwts last year, and looking to the large receipts up country prices are likely to give way further.

We quote :—

White April-May... Rs. 12 12 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

There has been an appreciable advanced in Yellow Hingughat, but other descriptions are neglected, and stocks are fairly large to meet any demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	49	8 0
Yellow Hingughat	"	63	8 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is steady in sympathy with the demand from home, and prices are Rs. 1 per candy higher. Stocks are small, and any favourable circumstances is likely to cause an advance.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

The pressure to sell from the Guzerat side is now over, and prices are steady. Owing to short, supplies from America, rates are expected to be maintained.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

There is not much doing for export, but prices keep steady under the influence of a good local demand.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	50	0 0
Small	... "	47	0 0

MOWRASEED :—

During the early part of the week a fairly large business was put through with shippers. Sellers are quite willing to go on meeting any demand, buyers hesitate pay present prices, which are considered too high in comparison with other seed.

We quote:—

June-Sept ... ...Rs 8 5 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	7,571 bales.
Wheat ...	...	225,816 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	245,143 "
Rapeseed ...	...	73,019 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	11,354 "
Poppyseed ...	...	37,852 "
Groundnuts ...	...	9,351 "
Castorseed ...	...	69,702 "
Rice ...	...	134,980 "
Myrabollams ...	...	16,456 "
Cottonseed ...	...	117,260 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	357 "
Gram ...	...	19, 29 "
Joowar ...	...	35,443 "
Maize ...	...	Nil
Barley ...	...	5,396 "

LOCAL YARNS.

We have again had a very quiet week in this market. The demand from China continues very small, and any enquiry for special quatities is met only at about previous rates, which buyer's are unwilling to pay. Spinners are in no hurry to sell as they are already booked well a head, and are generall prepared to wait, until a better demand comes from the far Last. At the close the tone of the market remains quite.

Weekly sales from Shanghai 100 bales

Unsold stock at Shanghai...65,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is again little change to report in these markets. The local market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry and Manchester has been steady to firm but not very active.

WHITE GOODS: The market is quiet but steady with a limited enquiry.

GREY GOODS: Prices are steady and there is a moderate demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: The demand is very moderate but prices have not given way.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The home market is firm and unchanged. The Bombay market is steady and the demand has improved.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

DHOOTIES:—The local market is steady with an improvement in the demand. Prices at home are firm.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL: The Home market has gone much firmer during the week. The advance, however, has not affected our market to any extent.

COAL MARKET.

Business remains quiet, though small lots of West Hartley, South Yorkshire and Powell Duffryn have been done ex-steamers now in river. There is for the moment no ready Indian coal available.

The approximate quotations are :—

	Ready. Rs. a.	This year. Rs. a.	Next year. Rs. a.
Powell Duffryn ...	25 0	24 8	.....
Natal ...	.....	21 8	.....
South Yorkshire ...	21 8	.....	.....
Davisons W Hartley	22 12	.....	.....
Desherghur...	.....	18 8	16 12
Seebpore ...	.....	18 8	16 12

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per case. Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand .....125° American	"	4 12 2
White Camellia Brand in tins .....125°	per 2 tins "	4 4 0
Elephant Brand. Bulk in tins .....125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	per 8 l gals. "	3 10 0
	per 2 tins. "	4 4 0
Camel Brand in tins...125° Strong and advancing.	"	4 4 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price.	Delivery charges extra. Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is active and hence fluctuations have occurred during the week in prices of many concerns Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to 1705 Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 65; Indian Specie have improved to Rs. 67; Central Bank of India Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 29; Bombay merchants, Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 12 3-4. Bank of Barodas at Rs. 70; In Press Companies nearly all are unchanged at previous quotations with little doing In Miscellaneous companies alcock ashdown (new issue) are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 125; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 96; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs. 590 The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 184 1 2 and are steady at the rate and perference shares have changed hand sat Rs. 175. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co, ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 252 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 277 1-2, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are in demand at Rs. 830. Treachers have improved to Rs. 480. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 61 1-2. X. D. Shiurajpur at Rs. 20 1-4. Bamankuas at Rs. 4 1-4. Central India Mining Co. shares at Rs. 30 1-2. C.D. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. shares (ordinary) have kept steady at and about Rs. 101 preference at Rs. 176 and deferred at Rs. 224. In Mill Companies. Bombay United are steady at Rs. 650. C.D. Central India's at Rs. 2,190. Davids at Rs. 500. China's at Rs. 740. Currimbhai's at Rs. 1120. Crescent's at Rs. 112 1-2 Fazulbhai's Rs. 500, Finlay's at and about Rs. 360. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 150 Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 780. Maneckji Petits have improved to Rs. 3,165 X D Madhavji Dharamsy mill shares to Rs. 1,410 : New Great Eastern to Rs. 255 ; New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,060 ; Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,310 ; Swan mill shares have advanced to Rs. 290 X D. Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,747 1-2 ; In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 597 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 670. Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 133 ; Guzerat Railway shares are at and about Rs. 120. Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 97. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 17.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	15,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	8,000	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·40	
Future Cotton at New York. May	11·94+10	
Future Cotton at New York July	11·89+ 4	
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady	
Tone Market at closing Futures	do	

General Tone of Market :—

Declined early on bearish private crop reports advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	12·39+ 6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·25+ 5
Opening tone of Market—	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 17.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed quiet but steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	Steady
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	700 "
Sales of Surats	nil
Total Day's Imports ...	2,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·88—1
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O O
Apr.-May	6·59
May-June	6·59
June-July	6·57
July-Aug.	6·53
Aug.-Sept.	6·43
Sept.-Oct.	6·29
Oct.-Nov.	6·21
Nov.-Dec.	6·18
Dec.-Jan.	6·17

Manchester piece goods market—Rather slow buyers adopting prevaling attitude—Demand mainly for shirting qualities—Fair enquiry for grey shirting medium,

LONDON, Apr. 17.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	Done 45 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp ...	45 9 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Antwerp ...	42 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr—	£ 25

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta,July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.- May...	12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May...	12 10 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi ... June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	11 10 1-2
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Apr. 17.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69 2 6
" Best English Selected.	75 0 0
" Braziers	82 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter	21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	209 0 0
Yellow Metal	7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 17 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 6 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	4 1 0
Lead Pig English	19 5 0
Tone of steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	27 3-8
" 2 months hence ...	27 1-2
Tone of Market— ...	Steady—Tendency for higher prices

LONDON, Apr 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 3-3
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	for higher prices
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 5-8
Sterling loan	£ 90 5-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2pr. ct.
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	3 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 18.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·59	6·60
May-June...	6·59	6·60
June-July...	6·57	6·58
July-Aug....	6·53	6·54
Aug.-Sept....	6 43	6·44
Sept.-Oct....	6·29	6·30
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·21	6·22
Nov.-Dec....	6·18	6·19
Dec -Jan. ..	6·17	6·18

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. writes from Manchester, on 3rd April, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,331,370	1,274,710
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	1,141,610	1,161,780
American def'd Spinners for the week...	228,000	365,000
American into sight for the week	129,000	233,000
American into sight for the season	12,318,000	14,304,000
Receipts at American Ports	8,755,000	10,818,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,547,000	5,472,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,648,000	4,293,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	253,000	324,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton..... ...	120,000	109,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	144,000	63,000

At the date of our last report Mid American Spot Cotton at Liverpool was 6l.91d, and we have had 9 market days meanwhile to date, during which the lowest price was 6.85d, and the highest 6.99d, a certain degree of firmness was imparted to the general Cotton position by the Official American Ginning Report published on the 20th ult., giving the total, to be ginned as well at 14,076,000 bales which is taken here to mean a commercial crop of American of about 14 1-4 million bales, while previously we reckoned reckoning upon 14 1-2 to 14 1-2 millions.

It is difficult to forecast the course of prices for the next few months, but we may take it the Cotton position in itself is a fairly square, and it could therefore be an early cessation of war in S. E. Europe that would be an additional "bullish" factor—on the other hand the big drop in silver makes business with China very difficult, and reduces the actual transactions at present to moderate dimensions, while there is a considerable uncertainty in the political atmosphere out there pending the meeting of the National Assembly and the election of President—meanwhile the big loan question is left over to be dealt with by the National Assembly—and there does not appear much chance that silver will approach the high prices of even early February.

The purchasing power of India for future months is largely a matter of uncertainty, as always from this time of the year until the character of the next S. W. Monsoon is known, upon which depends almost entirely the good or bad out-turn of shipments after this date.

Manufacturers in this district have, however, probably improved their position lately, as well-known makes of Grey goods have been bought both for India and China; the Home Trade as well as other numerous miscellaneous Markets have also helped, and we hear fewer prophecies of reduced prices of Cotton than before the Easter Holidays. In fact we think the hope of lower prices will have to be deferred, but still the best policy appears to be to proceed very cautiously and not to over-buy at present rates, for although the Market is strong, there is always the risk of unforeseen circumstances arising to bring about a decline in prices, especially at the present level.

Calcutta took 50.341 packages in February a big drop compared with months almost immediately preceding, and that Market remained dull for the greater part of last month just now there is more enquiry.

Bombay Stocks increased a little in February (864 packages) and that Market remains very quiet and inactive; this description applies to India generally.

The New York Cotton Market is working at present on temperatures in the Cotton States, rains, storms, etc., and any items which may effect the operations of planting the New Crop, and the reports of that market are flat and uninteresting—meanwhile Merchant Importers of Textiles and Yarns in the Far and Near East have not yet forgotten the 1908 Autumn, when there was a decline in American Cotton to below 5d. at Liverpool by October owing to the big American Cotton Crop grown that year, and they are not likely to buy too heavily at present rates with the chance of a repetition of that collapse, which would be more serious now, the price of American Cotton the first half of 1908 ranging from 6d. to 6.70d.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 18.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—10,002 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji ; 6,000 cwts cotton seed 4,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts castor seed Sasoon E D and Co.

Pesipolis s—1,625 cwts hofs., Hollingshursk and Co ; 3,000 cwss cotton seed, C Madhowji ; 4,000 cwts cotton H Devchand.

Shirley s—4,001 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Crosby Hall s—531 cwts oilcake Balmukmndrai and Co ; 4 cwts sawri cotton seed, 6 cwts rangseed, M Chagpal ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts oil cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Co ; 34 bales wool, raw, E Dossa and Co ; 2 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell and Co.

Stindia s—9 bales wool. D Koondamoni ; 10 cwts ghee, 20 cwts dry fish, W and A Graham ; 8 bales cotton, Ralli, Bros ; 20 bales wool, R M Cooka ; 54 bales wool, T Tejpal ; 11 bales wool, S Gamberchand : 5 bales wool, B Purshotam ; 3 bales wool, 1 bundle woolen carpets, Allen Bros ; 83 bales wool, E D Sasoon ; 42 bales wool, D Nagji ; 39 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Birmingham s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crosby Hall s—991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri. 264 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Scindia s—98 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros ; 4 pots Rosa oil, Pheroze and Co 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Birmingham s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, W Rajaram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—60 casks goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Scindia s—112 cwts mendi powder, M Sadakalli.

FOR ANTWERP.

Serbistan s—28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Shirley s—4 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 495 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co; 385 bales cottod, W Wolf and Son ; 24 cwts rapeseed, R S Forage ; 75 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas ; 260 bales cotton fly 140 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Son.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eton Hall s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 229 bales cotton, J A Begbie.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 18.

Steamer Lildra from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co. Ltd., 5,450 tons coal.

Steamer Worsley Hall, from Karachi Agent K Nixon and Co., 17 casks salamoniae, 19 bales paper, 4 cases cotton goods.

Steamer Shirala, from Mauritious Agents M. M. and Co., 2 cases colours, 52,057 bags sugar, 80 bales vacoa bags.

Steamer Riverdale, from Calcutta Agents T. Morrisson and Co., 6,525 tons coal.

Steamer Rajah, from Java Porto via Karachi Agents T. Morrisson and Co., 4,268 bags sugar, 418 pieces teak scantlings, 955 bales teak.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.		Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18	p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14	"	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13	"	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6	"	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14	"	170
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12	"	140
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7	"	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7	"	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5	"	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9		175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10		27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7		67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼		12¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25			29¼
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15	p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4	"	86¼
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8	"	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8	"	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4		£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½	"	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr.	10	785
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...		110
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...		126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40		250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15		725
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil		550
Century ...	100	100	3		275
Central India ...	500	500	70		2195
China ...	1000	1000	...		3·5
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20		425
Colaba Land and Mill ..	700	700	30		1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...		400
Connaught ...	300	300	...		175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr.	20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4		113¾
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...		1125
Crown ...	500	500	20		500
Daaid ...	450	250	10		100
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10		480
Empress ...	500	500	...		147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil		185
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	...		500
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25		1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10		387½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr.	20	475
Hindustan ..	1000	1000	25		660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15		420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40		1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...		90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...		500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil		850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...		205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5		150
Jivraj Balco ...	1000	1000	...		450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...		250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25		680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45		1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15		775
Leopold ...	...	...	...		...
Laksbmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr.	100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50		3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65		1415
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80		3160
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60		3080
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...		50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...		...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...		160
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6		252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20		1062½
Phoenix ...	100	100	6		150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...		200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...		100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50		815
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr.	35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125		4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15		60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25		13122
Sun ...	250	250	Nil		120
Swan... ...	250	250	10		290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25		1747½
Textile	500	500	20		1420
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil		400
do P	500	500	Nil		637
Western India ...	1000	1000	·25		622

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6	p. c.	160
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5	"	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...		4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7	p. c.	96
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4	p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15	p. c.	590
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.,O.	£10	£10	Nil		
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6	p. c.	185
Bombay Ice Mfg .	100	100	2	p. c.	175½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20		20
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5	p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8		...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6		252½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½		277½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10		33
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30	p. c	120
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5	p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	50	10	p c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½	"	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	12		174
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8		115
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O	100	100	4	p. c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7	p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co .	100	100	...		72
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	200	50	20	p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...		340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10	p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr.	42	85
Shivrajpora Syn. etc.	10	10	...		83½
Siwan Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5		20½
Scanlly and Co ...	100	100	...		9½
O.	74	85	...		20
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...		101
Ld P.	150	150	...		224
Thrcker and Co ...	5	50	30	p. c	176
Telephone Co ...	25	25	yr.	1·2	2·2
Thacher and Co .	500	500	yr.	80	61¼ 480

COMPANY MEETINGS.

I. B., D. AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday, with Sir Sassoon David, Chairman, presiding :—

The Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December. 1912, showed a net Profit of Rs. 2,11,998-4-5, including the balance of Rs. 6,623-15-2, brought forward from the last account. After deducting from the above sum, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, which has absorbed Rs. 48,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,63,998-4-5, out of which Rs. 60,000 was recommended to be paid as The Divident at the rate of Rs. 5 per share. Profit and Fixed charges for the current year had been insured for £18,000. The Company's building and machinery together with stock of cloth, yarn, etc., were insured against fire for Rs. 23,15,000.

The report was adopted.

Two of the Directors, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Kurrimbhoy and Rahimtulla Currimbhoy having resigned their seats on the Board, the Directors have appointed Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, as Directors of the Company, in their place. The meeting confirmed their appointments.

One of the Directors Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy was reelected.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Yesterday, when Sir Sassoon David, Chairman, presided.

The Director submitted their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing a net Profit of Rs. 4,60,531-6-7, including the balance of Rs. 19,296-9-1 brought forward from the last account. After deducting from the above sum, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1912, which has absorbed Rs. 60,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 4,00,531-6-7, out of which they recommended a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, Rs. 75,000.

The Profits and Fixed Charges for the current year had been insured for £ 20,000, and an insurance for £20,000 had been effected against the breakdown of Machinery. The Mill Buildings and machinery together with the stock of Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, etc., were insured against fire for Rs. 69,47,000. The report was, passed.

Two of the Directors Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

Sir Sassoon David. Chairman, presided at the first ordinary general meeting of the above company, which was held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on yesterday.

The Director's report stated that the Company was registered on the 19th day of October, 1912. The capital of the Company was Rs. 25 lakhs divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. The present issue was limited to Rs. 20 lakhs and shares to that extent were applied for and allotted. The directors had purchased 74,300 sq. yds., or thereabouts of Freehold land at Parel. The foundation of the Company's mills' building was laid on the 4th November, 1912. The mill building would be entirely fire proof and would be constructed on a most economic basis with all the latest improvements. The Directors expected the same would be completed by the end of the current, year. The Directors had placed an order with Messrs, Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., for 32,400 ring spindles and for 1036 looms along with their perparatory machinery. The Directors had secured 2000 I. H. P. from Messrs. The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., to drive the Mills. The report was adopted. Under Article 122 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors had to appoint the first auditors of the Company, and such appointment was made by the nomination of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., for the year 1912-13, on a remuneration of Rs. 200 for the period. The meeting confirms the appointment. Two of the Directors Sir Sassoon David Bart., and the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., were re-elected.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday, when Sir Sassoon David presided.

The Director's report which was adopted together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1912, showed a profit of Rs. 2,51,890-15-10 which after deducting last year's debit balance of Rs. 98,114-14-7 showed a Profit of Rs. 1,53,776-1-3, out of which directors recommended Rs. 27,640 to be paid as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share.

During the year under report the old agency agreement was cancelled and a new agreement was entered into whereby Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. were appointed secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Company for a period of 30 years from the 1st day of January, 1912, and it was agreed to pay them, by way of remuneration, a commission of 10 per cent, on the profit realized by the Company, and if the amount of such remuneration should, in any year, fell short of Rs. 36,000, then the said deficit should be made good by the Company. The profit and fixed charges for the current year had been insured for £20,000. The mill building and machinery together with stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., were insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 37,03,370.

Two of the Directors Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy were re-elected.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday, when Mr. J. A. Wadia, chairman, presided.

The directors submitted their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing a net profit of Rs. 9,39,772-15-2 including the balance of Rs. 1,031-10-2 brought forward from the last account. The Directors had utilised Rs. 90,000 in paying an adinterim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, at Rs. 12-8-0 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 8,49,772-15-2 be disposed of as follows :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of income tax Rs. 1,44,000 ; depreciation account, Rs. 1,90,00 ; Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,000 ; Equalisation of Dividend Fund, Rs. 2,00,000 ; towards writing off Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 5,000 ; bouns to staff, Rs. 7,000 ; and to carry forward Rs. 3,772 15-2.

The cloth and zarn had been sold forward at a remunerative price and the prospects for the current year appeared favourable.

The profits and fixed charges for the current year had been insured for £50,000. The mill buildings and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., were insured against fire for Rs. 67,56,300.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Wadya, in moving for the adoption of the report, congratulated them on the satisfactory result of the last year's earning which was the highest they have had obtained in any one year, viz., about Rs. 940,000. Although he gave them hopes of a very satisfactory-balance sheet for the year 1912. He never anticipated that the profits would be so satisfactory as they have turned out to be. A glance at the Balance-sheet would show that the paid-up Capital was Rs. 18 lakhs, whilst they had earned during the last five years and a half ending with 31st December-last, about Rs. 22 lakhs, and they had in the shape of Dividends until the end of last year Rs. 6,30,000 the balance being carried to various accounts such as depreciation, reserve fund, equalisation of dividend, etc. The dividend for the last year came to 13 per cent. As for the current year so far they had done well, and they had sold forward cloth and yarn uptil the middle of October, and they had also secured raw material to an appreciable extent. He had every hope of having a satisfactory year.

Two of the Directors Messrs Jamsetji Ardareer Wadia and Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-elected.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday, when Sir Sassoon David presided.

The Directors' annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing a profit of Rs. 3,67,262-1-10. Out of this amount, Rs. 32,000 had already been declared as ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, at Rs. 40 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,35,262-1-10 which, the Directors recommend, should be disposed of as follows :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 40,000-0-0 ; Depreciation Account, Rs. 1,50,000-0-0; Reserve Fund, Rs. 75,000, towards debenture charges, Rs. 20,000; bonus to staff, Rs. 6,000, and to carry forward, Rs. 14,262-1-10.

The Directors have, after mature consideration, decided to sub-divide each of the existing shares of Rs. 1,000 into 4 shares of Rs. 250 each. The old debentures for Rs. 12,00,000 bearing interest at 7 per cent. fell due on the 15th August, 1912, and they were paid off. Fresh debentures for Rs. 12,00,000 had been issued, and allotted bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The profit and fixed charges for the current year had been insured for £40,000, and an insurance for £20,000 had been effected against break-down of machinery. The mill buildings and machinery together with stock of cotton, yarn, waste, stores, &c., were insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 57,21,831.

The report was adopted.

Two of the Directors Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy were re-elected.

GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING.

VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King and Queen have received an invitation from the German Emperor to attend the wedding of his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland and her Royal Highness, Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, on May 24, which their Majesties have accepted.

Although in Germany as well as in Great Britain, stress is laid upon the entirely family and unofficial character of the visit of King George and Queen Mary, on the occasion of the marriage of the Emperor's daughter, the announcement that their Majesties are coming to Berlin, is favours ably received. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says:—

The fact that although the official State visits have been postponed in consideration of the general political situation, a private visit, which marks the restoration of cordial relations between the two Courts, will take place throws an all the more gratifying light on the condition of Anglo-German relations.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 2 days of Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the period ...	Rs. 6900	Rs. 85000	Rs. 2000	Rs 156000
Or per mile of Ry ...	38	46	1	85
For previous 13 weeks of quarter...	0 280677	488208	87896	7776174
Total for the quarter...	287577	496708	89396	7932174
Comparison. Total for corr period of previous year*	0 64440	120735	54164	249339
Per mile of Ry co..	35	71	30	136
Total to corr. date do...	84129 8	561818	156637	8616123

* Including March Supplementary.
Decrease for the period ...Rs. 93,339
Do. for the quarter...Rs. 6,83,949

THE battleship "Triumph," which is to go out to the China station, and kept in reserve at Hong Kong, is a sister ship of the "Swiftsure" which is being sent out to the East Indies as flagship. The "Triumph," like the "Swiftsure," was built originally for the Chilian Admiralty, and subsequently purchased by the British Admiralty in 1903. She was built at Barrow under the name of the "Libertad," and carries four 10-inch guns fourteen 7.6-inch guns, ten in the main deck central battery ; and four in the upper deck casemates fourteen 14-pounder guns, four 6 pounders, two 12 pounders, and four machine guns, and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The four heavy guns are mounted in pairs in heavily armoured barbettes.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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Sciatica | Influenza | Indigestion | Neuralgia | Maternity Weakness | Premature Decay | Mental Exhaustion | Sleeplessness | Lassitude | Neuritis | Faintness | Brain Fag | Backache | Rheumatism | Headache | Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

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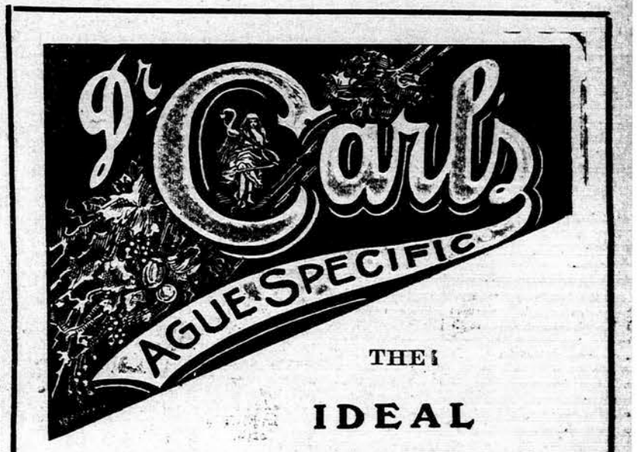

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the House of Lords, on March 28, a Bill brought in by the Lord Chancellor to consolidate the law relating to forgery was read a first time. The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was passed through all its stages, and later on received the Royal Assent.

In the Commons, Mr. Burns (President of the Local Government Board) brought in a Bill to make better provision with respect to the sale of milk and the regulation of dairies. It was read a first time. The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Navy Estimates, the discussion on the vote for officers and men being further proceeded with. An amendment was moved by Mr. D. Mason to reduce the vote of 100 men on the ground, that the estimates were inflated and redundant. Mr. G. Lambert, replying for the Government, said that the Admiralty had endeavoured to teer an even keel between those who wished for greater expenditure on the one hand and the economists on the other. The amendment was negatived by 197 to 28, and the vote was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on March 31, the report of the vote in Committee of Supply for officers and men for the Navy was discussed, and Mr. Churchill took the opportunity of making a general reply to the criticisms which have been made on his statement of Wednesday last. With respect to his references to a naval "holiday," he declared that the suggestion that we were in difficulty about executing the moderate programme in view, or that the sincere and friendly proposals made, were a sign of weakness or an attempt to steal a march upon another country, was as unfounded as it was unworthy. He made an interesting comparison between the present and prospective strength of the British and German navies, and declared that in respect both to resources in construction and manning our position was much stronger than his Unionist critics in the House allowed. Lord C. Beresford, Mr. Long, Sir G. Parker, and other members, took part in the debate. Dr. Macnamara spoke, declaring that the provision which the Government was making was ample for the safety of the empire, and that the Estimates were for protection not for provocation. The report was agreed to. The report of the vote for pay was also agreed to. The Army (Annual Bill) was brought in by Col. Seely, and read a first time.

In the House of Lords, on April 1, on the motion of the Marquess of Crewe, seconded by the Marquess of Lansdowne, it was resolved to present addresses of condolence on the assassination of the King of the Hellenes to His Majesty and to Queen Alexandra. The Forgery Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

In the Commons, an article in a Belfast Nationalisit newspaper reflecting on the Speaker was brought before the House, by Mr. R. M'Neill, and statements in Belfast Unionist journals reflecting on the Chairman by Mr. J. MacVeagh. At the suggestion of the Speaker, it was agreed not to carry the matter any further. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on Irish administration especially in relation to the Castledawson outrage. The right of capture of private property at sea was afterwards debated.

In the House of Commons on April 2 Mr. McKenna (Home Secretary) moved the second reading of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Bill, the object of which is to confer on the Home Office exceptional powers of release and re-imprisonment in order to deal with hunger-strikers. An amendment for the rejection was moved by Mr. Keir Hardie. In the subsequent debate a number of private members on both sides took part, several of those who objected to the Bill being on the Liberal benches. The amendment, moved by Mr. Keir Hardie, was rejected by 335 to eight, and the second reading was agreed to by 296 to forty-three. The Bill was referred to a committee of the whole House. Sir F. Low next called attention to the question of Tariffs, and moved a resolution to the effect that the House, without modifying its often-expressed views upon Tariff Reform, was of opinion that to levy import duties on manufactured goods, and at the same time to admit agricultural products free, would be, from every point of view, indefensible. Capt. Tryon moved an amendment, declaring in favour of Imperial Preference under conditions which he defined. Sir J. Simon (Solicitor-General) and Mr. Bonar Law spoke, and Capt. Tryon's amendment was negatived by 279 to 196. Several Unionist members rose to continue the discussion, but it being after eleven o'clock the debate on the main question was automatically adjourned.

Mr. John Hay Beith ("Ian Hay," the novelist) has been formally adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for the Kirkcalady Burghs, in opposition to Sir J. H. Dalziel, M. P.

The British Socialist Party have adopted Mr. William Gee, of Northampton, as candidate for the Brightside Division, of Sheffield at the next election in opposition to Sir J. Tudor Walters (Liberal).

Mr. H. H. Schloesser, standing counsel to the Labour Party has accepted the invitation of the York Labour Party to be prospective Labour candidate for York, at the next general election. The candidature has been approved by the national executive.

Mr. William Brace, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and M. P. for South Glamorgan, speaking at New Tredegar, Rhymney Valley, on April 2, stated that in consequence of the resolution adopted by the Federation, that in future miners' representatives, in Parliament must be Independent Labour representatives he must have the Federation's permission to withdraw from offering himself as a candidate for another election in South Glamorgan.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain completed twenty-one years' service as member of Parliament for East Worcestershire on Sunday last, having been first elected on March 30, 1892. Mr. Chamberlain was the recipient of several telegrams of congratulation.

In June of last year Mr. Gibson Bowles made an application in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr Justice Parker, for a declaration that the Bank of England was not entitled to deduct income-tax from dividends payable to him until the Finance Act for the year assessing the rate and authorising the collection was passed, and Justice Parker gave his judgment on Nov. 4 in favour of Mr. Gibson Bowles. From that date it was evident that a way out of the difficulty must be found, and the "Morning Post's" political correspondent writes that on Monday Mr. Lloyd George will bring forward a motion that:—(a) A resolution passed by the Committee of Ways and Means of this House for the imposition of any new tax, or for the variation of any existing tax, or for the renewal for a further period of any tax which is of a temporary character, whether at the same or a different rate and whether with or without modifications, shall have statutory effect for a limited period and (b) where a resolution so provides for the renewal of a temporary tax, all statutory provisions which were in force with reference to that tax as last imposed by Act of Parliament shall, during the said period, have full force and effect with respect to the tax as renewed by the resolution; and (c) payments or deductions on account of a temporary tax made within two months after the date of the expiration of the tax shall subject to conditions as to repayment or recoupment in certain events, be deemed to be legal payments and deductions. This resolution, if carried, will be embodied in a Revenue Bill.

An incident in the House of Commons on April 1, brief but full of passion, is indicative of the temper that has been aroused by the Marconi investigation. A Unionist member asked whether Mr. Lloyd George's salary of £5,000 a year was not sufficient to prevent him from "improperly gambling." The challenge was angrily taken up by the Chancellor, and vituperative cries were exchanged across the floor of the House. The questioner, Mr. Kebty-Fletcher, undaunted by the tumult he had created, declared that he would charge the Chancellor when he had the opportunity.

Another significant event is the resignation of Mr. Harold Smith, a Unionist member of the Marconi Committee. The Press Association states that Mr. Smith's decision arises out of the proceedings which took place before the committee on the 27th and 28th. While the Attorney-General was in the witness-chair, Mr. Macmaster, a Unionist member, asked him if he had made any communication to any member of the Marconi Committee, with reference to the American share dealings. Mr. Macmaster further asked if he had made any communication to the chairman, or any member of the committee, of the fact that he purchased and sold the shares in the American company. On this point Mr. Falconer requested the chairman's ruling as to whether the question should be allowed. Mr. Harold Smith suggested that if it were to be discussed at all it should be discussed in private, and to this the chairman, agreed. On the following day the committee sat in private ane when the proceedings were resumed in public, Mr. Macmaster formally put the question to Sir Rufus Isaacs, who was told that he was not to answer it.

We venture to explain, says the "Globe," so far as the evidence warrants it, the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to his transaction in American Marconis Sir R. Isaacs gave a version of the position in the "Matin" case, which was wholly confusing. There were, it is now admitted, two transactions in which Mr. George and the then-Master of Elibank were involved. There was, first, their share in Sir R. Issacs' 10,000 deal, in which he gave them 1,000 shares each. Of that 1,000 they each sold 500. There was no mention of this when Sir Rufus was in the witness-box, and the impression conveyed was that they still held the whole of their shares, and that Sir Rufus had himself sold 3,570, including the 2,000 to his colleagues. In his initial evidence before the Marconi Committee a new complexion was given to the transaction, and it was understood that, as a result of his sales of 3,570 shares, his two colleagues had 643 shares each left. But now it appears that, instead of leaving it to Sir R. Isaacs to "do the whole transaction," Mr. George broke away, and on behalf of himself and the then Chief Whip of the Government, sold a further 1,000. The reason for this was, in the Attorney-General's own words, that Mr. George's broker "thought the market was much too high . . that it was ridiculous to keep them at that price and urged them to sell. He sold 500 for himself, 500 for the Chief Whip. The net result is that Mr. George and Lord Murray, each hold 143 shares of the original 1,000 shares that they each received from Sir R. Isaacs, and for which neither has yet paid. Then we come to the second transaction, of which nothing was heard until March 28—namely the 3,000 deal in which Mr. George and the Chief Whip indulged quite apart from Sir R. Isaacs—a deal, which unlike the first, was through a broker. The two colleagues bought 3,000 shares between them, and these, so far as the evidence has gone, they still hold, while accounts for the total of 1,643 shares each 143 remainder of 1,000 shares in the original transaction, the rest being sold partly on April 20 and partly through Sir Rufus Isaacs, and 1,500 shares which they bought separately on May 22. When Sir R. Isaacs stated in the Matin case that he held 6,430 shares, his personal holding was 1,144, as 1,286 of those shares nominally belonged to Mr. George and the Chief Whip. This, so far as we can piece the facts together, is the present position of the Ministerial "investments" in American Marconis as disclosed not in the Matin case, for there the evidence was confused and confusing, but as revealed before the committee. It is worthy of note that of this "investment," into which Sir R Isaacs induced his colleagues to enter, all they had left within three days was 143 shares each.

The Publication Committee of the House of Commons have re-appointed Sir George Toulmin, M. P., as chairman.

There has been a complete re-arrangement of the clauses of the new Mental Deficiency Bill, which was issued on March 31. The clause forbidding marriage with a defective is omitted, and it is provided that orders relating to a defective made on petition by a judicial authority can be made only, if the authority thinks it desirable to do so in the interests of the defective.

The hostility among Churchmen to the Government measure for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales is shown by the exceptionally large number of resolutions which have been passed at the Easter vestries throughout the country. A very large number of these have already reached the Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction, Church House, Westminster, S. W. Generally speaking, the resolutions urge the need for all Christian people, irrespective of political party, to unite in uncompromising opposition to the Bill. These resolutions, are, in many cases, being sent to the particular local members, and to the various political leaders.

Militant suffragists are believed to have been responsible for a fire which occurred on April 2 at the Free Church, Hampstead Garden Suburb. The outbreak was discovered by the organist, who entered the church for organ practice at eight o'clock. He found that the front door of the church had been forced from the inside, and that a room adjacent to the Minister's vestry was alight. He summoned a policeman, who telephoned for the Hendon Fire Brigade, and the couple then set to work with buckets of water to extinguish the flames. Other assistance soon arrived, and so vigorously did the little band of amateur firemen work that by the time the brigade arrived the flames were practically extinguished. Damage, however, was done to the amount of £200.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston (Grand Master) will preside at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League, at the Albert Hall, on May 2 at 3 p.m. Lord Robert Cecil will move the principal resolution, which will be seconded by Mr. Ronald McNeill. The demand for seats, which has already begun, is certain to be exceptionally large. A novel feature will be the presence of a chorus of 300 boys and girls, all members of juvenile branches, to sing a selection of songs. The vocalists will also include Mme. Albani (who will sing the National Anthem) and Mr. Robert Radford. Lady Iveagh will give an evening party in the Ladies' Grand Council at her residence in Grosvenor Place on May 7.

Acknowledging his re-election as President of the South Lincolnshire Conservative and Unionist Association the Earl of Ancaster at the annual meeting of that body held in Grantham on March 29 said he almost felt they had made a great mistake in electing a landowner to such an office—(laughter)—because for some years it had been quite sufficient to raise the cry of a man being a landowner to immediately stamp him as a blackmailer and a villain of the deepest dye. He thought that the gentleman who went about and were indignant because imputations were made against "honourable conduct," should sometimes consider the feelings of other gentleman. (Hear, hear.) There were certain landowners in the country who were just as good and honourable gentlemen as Cabinet Ministers, and against whom vile accusations had been made both in the Press and on the public platform. (Shame) As to the charge against landowners standing in the way of the housing problem the memorandum, of the Local Government Board had nailed another false accusation to the counter. The Marquess of Exeter and Mr. T. S. Pearson Gregory were re-elected vice-presidents of the Association, and Mr. L. F. Evans honorary treasurer.

Lord Derby spoke at Manchester on March 29 at the annual meeting of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Junior Unionist Associations, which has a membership of 36,000. He said that the large number of young men who had joined the affiliated association was a hopeful sign, as it showed that the younger generation was taking a deep interest in politics. The policy of the Unionist Party was to maintain the union of the empire, to resist the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church, and to prevent Socialistic measures from being passed. They were all Tariff Reformers. (Cheers.) They had differred as to the form the tariff should take, and the compromise which had been arrived at was one to which they were all going to adhere. Unless they did, they were not good members, of the Unionist Party, whichever wing they belonged to. The compromise was that food taxes should not be a consideration at the next general election, that conferences should be called with the respective Colonies when the Unionists were in power, and that then, when a concrete scheme—separate, perhaps, with each Colony—had been prepared, the country should be asked to vote on the scheme, and to make some sacrifices in the present in order to secure great advantages in the future for those who came after. (Cheers.) He hoped there would be among them all a disposition not only to think of their own position, but of the position of the empire in the future and he appealed to them for loyalty, not only in the letter, but in the spirit. If they would give that loyalty, the result would be a victorious return of the Unionist Party.

Mr. Runciman, addressing a large meeting of the League of Young Liberals at Merthyr on March 28, said there was a proposal before the country to bring about compulsory military service, which, he contended, would have a considerable effect upon our national life. We depended for the security of our shores upon the strength of our Navy, and we were not going to embark on Continental military enterprises. We should never depend on land, forces for our defences. He could not understand why any general, great or small, should think they were doing a public service by telling us how inefficient were our Territorial Forces. He was amazed that Lord Roberts or any other soldier, should be little the Territorial Force. It was the duty of every man to encourage that force. There was no such thing as an inevitable war. When the inevitable war was referred to in after-dinner speeches war between this country and Germany was meant. Such a war would be sheer madness, because we had no quarrel with Germany. He had every respect for soldiers in their proper places, but he hated a military despotism in foreign affairs.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Tottenham, said they were told by the Radical Press and Radical speakers that the Unionist Party was discouraged, disorganised, and disunited. But he could not help feeling that it was a case of the wish being father to the thought. It was said that there were differences of opinion in the party. A party was combination of persons who believed in the broad principles which animated their political opinions. If they were reasonable men, independent men, and men of character, they would not all agree with one another, and they would not all pretend to agree with one another. (Laughter.) As long as they were agreed on the main purposes and principles of their policy that was all that could be expected If they were to carry through a common purpose, if they had got, as the Unionists had, to stand for the greatness of the empire and the stability of the Constitution—those great and overwhelming objects required co-operation, and co-operation meant compromise. There was a question on which there had undoubtedly been a certain amount of difference of opinion. What did the party do? They came together, and each, for the time, abated some part of their policy in order to promote closer union within the party. Lord Robert continued:—I admire those men. I say they have made sacrifices of their personal desires on the altar of patriotism, which is worthy of the highest admiration of their fellow-countrymen—(cheers)—and I say that the whole incident was a touching and convincing proof of the esteem and respect and admiration which our leader, Mr. Bonar Law, has been able in a very short time to excite among all sections of his followers.

The accounts of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall for 1912, which have been issued as parliamentary papers, show that £64,000, was paid for the King's use and £81,330, on account of the Prince of Wales.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Josiah Thomas, Federal Minister of Externals, affairs, says that King George has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Common-wealth building in London.

The following letter, announcing the formation of the British League for the suport of Ulster and the Union, has been signed by 100 Unionist peers and 120 Unionist, members of Parliament:—"25 Ryder Street St. James, S. W.—The Government have announced their determination to take full advantage of the Parliament Act in order to establish a Parliament and Executive in Dublin, in spite of the sworn intention of the men of Ulster to resist this measure by every means in their power. We desire to point out to our countrymen that this determination does not affect Ulster alone. We believe that the repeal of the Union would be fatal to the prosperity of Ireland, to the safety of the united Kingdom and to the consolidation of the empire. We also believe that to force the Home Rule bil into law, while the Constitution is in suspense and without a general election would be a gross violation of the right of the electors of the United Kingdom to be consulted before grave are changes effected by Parliament. It is quite clear that the men of Ulster are not fighting only for their own liberties. Ulster will be the field on which the privileges of the whole nation will be lost or won. We therefore appeal to all British citizens and who sympathise with Ulsterand who value their own freedom, to join the above league that has been formed to support the men of Ulster in the great struggle that lies before them. All who wish to join are requested to send their names and addresses to the honorary secretary, T. Comyn. Platt, at the above address, together with a contribution to a fund that has been opened for carrying on the movement."

Major-Gen. H. T. Arbuthnot, C.B., chairman of the Aerial League, writes from Gwydir Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.:—"The announcement in the papers of Germany's determination to wipe out our insular position by means of an invincible air fleet, built at enormous cost is one which the Aerial League has striven for years past to impress upon Englishmen as a coming and serious menace to the stability of our empire . . . It is a well-known fact that no Government will launch out into heavy expenditure on the defence of the empire, unless the demand is made by the people in unequivocal language. Hence the value of the Press campaign. But more is needed; and with this object the League has prepared a system of lecturing on a large scale in every town in the kingdom, so as to bring home to the leaders of public opinion in every locality the importance of making known to the Ministers, that no sacrifice shall be deemed too heavy to combat the peril, while it is not yet too late. The opening lectures will be delivered by Col. H. S. Massy, C.B., F.R.G.S., the well-known authority on British aerial defence. Will all public-spirited and patriotic Englishmen help to provide funds for this object? Donations will be thankfully acknowledged in the Press." The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Dr. James Devon, presently surgeon of his Majesty's prison in Glasgow, to be a Prison Commissioner for Scotland, in place of Mr. Thomas Dixon Marr Trotter Robertson, deceased.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Bill by which Canada becomes a party to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1911, has been moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden explained that Great Britain did not make a specific stipulation regarding the restriction of labourers or other immigrants from Japan to Canada The Canadian Government therefore, thought it desirable that there should be a provision stating that nothing in the Canadian Immigration Law was repealed. Mr. Borden said that he had every reason to believe that as soon as the present Bill became law the Government of Japan would be prepared to make a declaration maintaining the limitation and control which Japan had exercised during the past five years in regulating emigration to Canada.

NEW ZEALAND.

Southland on March 29 was visited by the heaviest flood yet recorded. Miles of railway track have been submerged and traffic is interrupted The water is over six feet deep at Gore, where the damage is estimated at £100,000. The farmer's losses are enormous especially in the Mataura Valley.

The Wellington correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on March 31:—The Dominion considers that the proposal to base the imperial squadron at Gibraltar, admirably meets the need of the moment but is not calculated to impress the Dominions with their responsibility like a fleet in their own water. The New Zealand "Herald" says that New Zealand heartily approves of the disposition of the ships and that the naval contribution is unconditionally given They "Lyttelton Times" thinks that the Dominions will approve of Gibraltar as the base of the squadron, in that the vessels will be near the main lines of communication. The "Press" (Christchurch) infers that, though the policy of local units has been accepted the Admiralty, for political reasons, prefers the New Zealand method. The "Otago Daily Times" concurs in, and welcomes Mr. Churchill's reminder that the contributions of the Dominions are inadequate. The "Evening Star" (Dunedin) says that Great Britain cannot bear the burden indefinitely, and that the Dominions must confer promptly and decide on a united policy.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Writing in the "NeueFreie Presse," Rear-Admiral Mirtl criticises Mr. Churchill's suggestion for a twelve months' truce in shipbuilding as impracticable and purposeless. He says:—Such a pretension is not only in glaring contradiction with the clear and practical English spirit, but is entirely out of harmony with the fact that no State in the world can ever consent to choose the less good instead of the best when renewing its means of defence. Even in the incredible contingency that such a suggestion is taken seriously, how would it be possible to make sure that ships in course of construction are not being furnished with more powerful guns, or stronger armour, or the means of attaining a higher speed?

FRANCE.

The Senate, on March 29, passed the Bill ratifying the Franco-Spanish Moroccan Treaty. In reply to various criticisms of the Customs arrangements, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon. said that if the Treaty established two separate Customs administrations, the reason was that at present no other course was possible. Later on, when railways had been constructed, this part of the convention might be amended

The Budget and Fine Arts Committees of the Chamber of Deputies have approved the proposed transfer of the Luxembourg Museum to the buildings of the former seminary of Saint Sulpice at a cost of nearly £60,000 Accommodation will thus be available for three times the number of pictures that are at present shown to the public.

Heavy rains and stormy winds have done considerable damage in the Dordogne and the Gironde and throughout South-Western France. The rivers in many places have flooded the country, and several deaths, by drowning, are reported.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 1: The Cafe Anglais, one of the few historical restaurants of the Grands Boulewards, served its last dinner, and housebreakers will soon be hard at work demolishing the home of many of the brilliant memories of the dazzling period of the Second Empire.

GERMANY.

A Reuter telegram from Strassburg states that by virtue of the Alsace-Lorraine Press Law, the circulation of the Paris newspaper "Le Matin" has been prohibited in that province.

The various Bills for the increase of the German Army and other naval and military expenditure and the series of taxation Bills have been presented to the Reichstag. The increases of armaments are expected to cost between now and the end of the year 1915 something between £60,000,000 and £65,000,000. The Government proposes to raise during the same period about £50,000,000 by the levy on capital and on large incomes, and to obtain the remainder from taxes which will remain in force after 1915. According to an official summary the non-recurring expenditure includes £10,500,000 for fortifications, £11,500,000 for accommodation for the forces, and £3,950,000, for air work. In a supplementary estimate, however, an additional sum of £2,500,000 is asked for air work, making the huge total of nearly £6,500,000 in respect of air services alone.

SPAIN.

The Franco-Spanish Treaty regarding Morocco was formally ratified at noon on April 2, when the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Geoffray, the French Ambassador, attached their signatures to the treaty after the text had been read in French and Spanish. Senor Hontoria, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Councillor of the French Embassy were also present.

ITALY.

The King and Queen were present at Spezia on March 30 at the launch of the new Italian battleship "Andrea Doria," which was laid down just a year ago.

BELGIUM.

The Court of Appeal on April 2 delivered its judgment on the appeal lodged by Princess Stephanie and Princess Louise against the judgment of Nov. 14, 1911. The Court upholds the ruling of the Court of First Instance and decides that the property of King Leopold, as ruler of the Congo, was not private property and belongs to the State which has taken over the Congo. The Princesses have, therefore, lost their case and have been ordered to pay the costs. The property is valued at 2,000,000l.

UNITED STATES.

News from the Middle West States of America shows that the crisis of the flood has passed in many of the districts. The weather has improved, and the water is receding. Reports now available show that the damage to property is at least as great as originally reported. On the other hand, the loss of life, great although it must be, happily has been much exaggerated. But hundreds of thousands of people have been rendered homeless, and are in destitution.

King George has sent the following telegram to President Wilson:—I am greatly distressed at the news of the disastrous flood and grievous loss of life caused thereby, and desire to express to yours Excellency my deep sympathy with yourself and the people of the United States in your misfortune.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

An official despatch of Mar. 31 from the Dutch East Indies states that a severe earthquake was felt on the 14th inst. in the islands of Siao, Sangir, and Talut, situated to the north-east of Celebes Island. The village of Meneloe was completely wiped out, a portion of Leiba was wrecked, and 107 inhabitants were buried alive. A warship has been despatched to the districts to calm the natives and give them assistance.

PERSIA.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran (March 30):—On the occasion of the Persian New Year, the Regent, in telegraphing the customary congratulations, added that he blessed the day, which was now approaching, when the Shah would take the reins of Government into his own hands, thereby bringing increased strength to the country. The Shah, in his reply, after expressing his thanks, said that until he was able to assume the reins of Government, the interests of the country would be best served by the Regent's return.

HUNGER STRIKERS.

TEXT OF MR. McKENNA'S BILL.

The text is issued of the bill introduced by the Home Secretary conferring further powers for dealing with Suffragists or others who undertake a hunger-strike in prison. It is described as a "bill to provide for the temporary discharge of prisoners whose further detention in prison is undesirable on account of the condition of their health." Below is the text of the operative clauses:

1.—(1) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the condition of a prisoner's health it is undesirable to detain him in prison, but that, such condition of health being due in whole or in part to the prisoner's own conduct in prison, it is desirable that his release should be temporary and conditional only, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by order authorise the temporary discharge of the prisoner for such period and subject to such conditions as may be stated in the order.

(2) Any prisoner so discharged shall comply with any conditions stated in the order of temporary discharge and shall return to prison at the expiration of the period stated in the order, or of such extended period as may be fixed by any subsequent order of the Secretary of State, and if the prisoner fails so to comply or return he may be arrested without warrant and taken back to prison.

(3) Where a prisoner under sentence is discharged in pursuance of an order of temporary discharge the currency of the sentence shall be suspended from the day on which he is discharged from prison under the order to the day on which he is received back into prison, so that the former day shall be reckoned and the latter shall not be reckoned as part of the sentence.

(4) where an order of temporary discharge is made in the case of a prisoner not under sentence, the order shall contain conditions requiring the attendance of the prisoner at any further proceedings on his case at which his presence may be required.

2—(1) Where the prisoner is undergoing a sentence of penal servitude he powers under this Act shall be in addition to, and not substitution for, the power of granting licenses under the Penal Servitude Acts, 1853 to 1891.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the duties of the medical officer of a prison in respect of a prisoner whom the Secretary of State does not think fit to discharge under this Act.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. 14th HUSSARS.

A CLOSE GAME.

The game between the Grant Medical College and the 14th Hussars yesterday evening, was generally conceded to be the best match that has taken place during the present tournament. It was the first game in the semi-final round. Of the contending teams, the Grant Medical College had travelled by far the rougher path of the two. In order to reach the semi-final, the students had met and defeated in succession the 1st Middlesex Regiment (3-1), the Calcutta Customs H. C. (2-1), and the Pioneer H. C. (5-1), while the Hussars, having drawn a bye in the first round, successfully disposed of the Dorsets by 2 goals to 1 after a re-play, and had no difficulty with the Baroda H. C., who they defeated by 9 goals to 1. In their game yesterday afternoon, the Hussars met the toughest opposition they had so far encountered, and undoubtedly put up as good a game as they were capable of. The whole team, in fact, played the game of their lives, but, while there was not a player on the side that did not fill the picture at one time or another during the progress of the match. Hallard stands out from his fellows as being responsible for both the goals scored, and as the player who has given the best exhibition of individual effort seen in the present tournament. The first goal he scored, was secured by falling to the ground, in order to increase his reach, and scooping the ball in as he bit the dust. In successfully timing his fall and stroke, Hallard adopted a method common among Associations football goalkeepers when they find it necessary to throw themselves along the ground in order to push a low shot outside the posts. But it was the second goal scored by this player for the Cavalrymen that drew from the spectators a tumultous applause, and will be long remembered among Hockey enthusiasts. Securing the ball well inside his own half of the ground, Hallard dribbled and tricked and tricked and dribbled his way through a host of opposition, and finally, having drawn the goalkeeper out of his nest, dodged past that disgusted player and netted the ball with a one handed tap. As an individual performance, it was superb, and as a winning goal, it deservedly draw a mark of appreciation from every spectator on the ground.

Another cavalryman, who deserves the thanks of his side, was Houghton, the Hussars' goalkeeper, who showed excellent judgment in running out at the right moment, and was responsible for the fact that the Medical College failed to get through on numerous occasions without the excellent work put in by their goalkeeper, the Hussars would undoubtedly have left the field as losers. Mr. De Wend Fenton surpassed himself at full back, and with Pocock, put up an excellent defence. Baker showed up frequently, and the whole team played a stubborn hustling game that worked the Medical boys off their legs, and allowed few opportunities of getting away from a sustained opposition. Easdon, the clever Medical forward, was particularly well marked, as also was Wadia. Hildreth was responsible for the only goal scored by the side, the ball coming to him as the result of some clever passing that tied the defence into knots and opened a clear path into the goal. The half back line worked hard, and Newlands, and Ayles had numerous opportunities of exhibiting a sound defence. Though beaten, the Medical played as good a game as their opponents, and there was little to choose between the teams.

They lined out as follows:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal, Turner; backs, Newland and Ayles; halves; Evans, Sweeney and Wyles; forwards, Doyle, Wadia, Easdon, Hildreth, and Rose.

14TH HUSSARS.—Goal, Houghton; backs; Pocock and DeWend Fenton; halves; Rogers, Piper and Thomson; forwards, Hallard, Baker, Smallwood, Andrews and Carter.

Referees:—Messrs. Singleton and Moir.

THE GAME.

The game opened with the Medicals attacking, but the Hussars, putting up an obstinate defence, play was of an up and down character, and every inch of ground was stubbornly fought by the contending teams. "Sticks" against Baker, of the Hussars, gave the Medicals a free hit, but no advantage accrued. The Hussars then got down, some exciting play ensued, the ball hanging about in front of the Medical goal for some time. The Medicos cleared, and Easdon, getting away, was fouled. The free hit brought the Medicals no benefit. Soon after they secured a corner, and Easdon stopping the ball, Hildreth put in a high shot that travelled wide. The Medicals came on again, and maintained pressure for some time. A free hit close to the circle, saw the Medical College inside the opposing circle, and threatening to score at any moment. Hallard eventually got away from the Hussars, but centred too hard. "Carried" against Easdon, kept the Hussars up. Hallard got through on the left wing, and both Baker and Smallwood had opportunities of scoring. Andrews eventually got a shot, but put in a feeble effort. From the "bully", the Medicals came away, and Easdon passing back, Hildreth had a shot, but missed the ball and gave "sticks." The Hussars coming on did a lot of pressing, and Newlands and Ayles had their hands full. Then the Medicos taking up the attack put in a little good work. Exchanges were rapid for a time in mid-field till Baker put in a good shot for the Hussars, that Turner saved, well. The same player soon after put in another hot shot that hit the upright. Hallard put in some good work and just missed a shot. Then the Hussars clustered round the Medical goal, but could not find a clear path in. Smallwood eventually put in a half shot that travelled wide. The interval arrived with the Hussars attacking hotly.

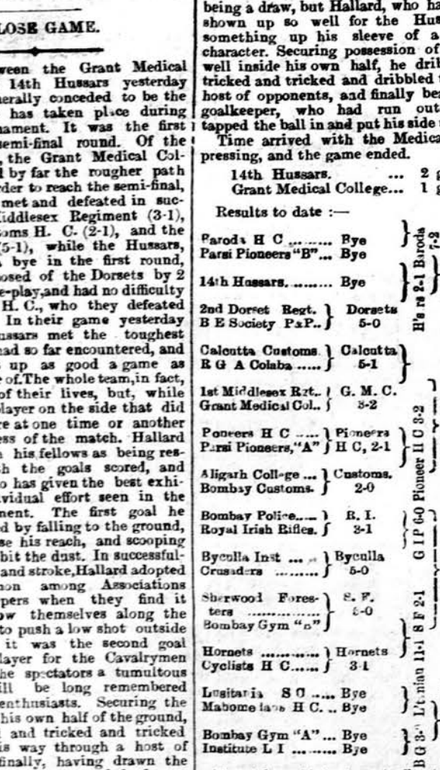
The second moiety opened with a run by the Hussars, Hallard getting inside the circle. After the Medicals had paid a short visit, Hallard was again responsible for a good run till "sticks" were given against him. Undercutting by one of the Medicals gave the Hussars some ground, but with both sides fighting stubbornly, play continued of an up and down character. Six minutes after the re-start some scrambling play inside the Medicals' circle resulted in Hallard pushing the ball through for the Hussars with a last effort as he fell to the ground (1-0).

From the "bully," the Medical College got down, and Hildreth lost just as he was taking a shot. Again Easdon got away, and only Houghton's judgment in running out at the right moment saved the situation. The Hussars took up the attack, and Hallard put in some good work. Carter at outside right quite unmarked got inside the circle, but, instead of taking the ball up, shot and missed. Then the Medicos came away with a rush, and secured a short corner, which came to nothing. Houghton distinguished himself by saving well. Later on, however, he ran too far out and used his feet outside the circle, with the result that the Medicals were given a free hit. The ball travelled into the goal without being touched. The Medicals, however, had their turn to come, and a combined movement resulted in Hildreth, touching the ball in (1—1). The match looked like being a draw, but Hallard, who had already shown up so well for the Hussars, had something up his sleeve of a startling character. Securing possession of the ball well inside his own half, he dribbled and tricked and tricked and dribbled through a host of opponents, and finally beating the goalkeeper, who had run out, Hallard tapped the ball in and put his side up (2—1).

Time arrived with the Medical College pressing, and the game ended.

14th Hussars. ... 2 goals.
Grant Medical College.... 1 goal.

Results to date :—



All matches will start punctually at 5-40 p.m.

This afternoon, the second match in the semi-final round will be played between the Sherwood Foresters and the Lusitanian Sporting Club.

LAWN TENNIS.

Two matches were played off yesterday, in the Handicap events at the Bombay Gymkhana. In the Singles Handicap "A" Class McCormack (—15) had little difficulty with Hausear (+3-6) beating him in two straight sets 6-1, 6-1.

In the "B" ClassMurray (—4-6) and Kennedy (scr.) again had an exciting game. These players met on Wednesday last, when the match, which ran into three sets had to be abandoned owing to the failure of light.

Yesterday afternoon, again no decision was arrived at, until three sets had been played. Kennedy, in this instance, succeeding in putting the game out of the fire. In the first set after two games had been called, Murray became very reckless and allowed his opponent two win fairly easily by 6 games to 3. The second set, however, was a very stern struggle, and eleven games had to be played before Kennedy at last won by 6 games to 5. In the final set, Murray, who evidently found the points he had to allow his opponent a severe strain could make very little headway and this set went to Kennedy by 6 games to 3.

Score:—Kennedy (scr).....Murray (—4-6) 3-6, 6-5, — 6-3.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

METER "A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances.	Time Entered by
	M. S.	
Maya	5 24	Mr J N Parker
Corrie	.....	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	.....	Officers R E
Mynona	.....	Mr D Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr H B Sandford

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessels—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 12 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-0 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances.	Time Entered by
	M. S.	
Fenella	9 27	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren ...	6 45	Captain Gloster and Kuehardt
Maud	6 45	Mr C N Rich
Mavourneen ..	1 21	Mr N Taylor
Pam.....	10 7	Mr A Holmes.
Clutha	Scr	Capt Welch
Valkyrie	9 27	Mr W Talbot
Curlew	1 21	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	8 45	Mr T Gregson
Marie Louise...	7 25	Mr K Maclver
Anna	13 30	Offs Mint.
Maimie	14 10	Mr J McLaughlin

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 8·1 miles.—Time Limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Time Entered by
Tritia	4 27	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	6 14	Mr M Magill
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Mr Y Watson

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel Length 10·7 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Time Entered by
Eileen IV ...	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise ...	28 0	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	23 20	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka ...	18 40	Mr W H Hughes

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—P and O "B" Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 11·2 miles.

It is understood that the cost of the new Scott fire director is approximately about £5,000, and as all the completed Dreadnoughts are to be equipped with the apparatus that will add something like £150,000 to the Naval vote.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Alexandra Park Spring Meeting was begun on March 28. The Juvenile Selling Plate was won by Mr. F. Stern's Bell Flower filly, the County Handicap by Mr. Miss's Misty Memory, the Three-Year-Old Handicap by Mr. Pulley's Cafe du Monde, and the Corporation Plate by Mr. Koher's Speedyfoot. The meeting was concluded on March 29. The Grove Welter Handicap was won by Sir. To Dewar's Irish Demon, the Spring Maiden Plate by Mr. Stedall's Solomon's Mine, the Alexandra Handicap by Mr B. FitzGerald's Angel Clare, the Public Sales Stakes by Mr. W. Dixon's Killanna, and the Maiden Three Year-Old Plate by Lord Carnarvon's Charmeuse.

The Lincoln Spring Meeting was begun on March 31. The Batthyany Plate was unexpectedly won by Mr. W. Frisby's Black Cap; Lord Marcus Beresford's Beau Bois was second, and Lord St. David's Forward III. third. The Elsham Plate was won by Mr Ehrlich's Cheleken, the Tathwell Auction Stakes by Mr. F. Stobart's Perish, the Chaplin Stakes by Mr. H. Gamburg's St. Loy, and the Northern Walter Plate by Mr. N. Cockburn's Murla. On April 1 Mr. W. Hall Walker's Cuthbert finished first in the Lincolnshire Handicap Mr. A. F. Banton's Berrilldon being second, and Mr. Martin's Junior third. An objection to Cuthbert on the grounds of bumping and boring was, however, sustained, and the race awarded to Berrilldon. Sir W. Nelson's Grammont, therefore, took third place. The Lincoln Plate was won by Mr. C. Kholer's Staccato, the Doddington Plate by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lavaine, and the Brocklesby Trial Stakes by Sir W. Cooke's Bas Bleu.

The Lincoln Spring meeting was concluded on April 2. The race for the Brocklesby stakes was won by Mr. L. Robinson's Decagone, the Welbeck Three Year-old Plate by Mr. Faber's High Rock, the Hainton Plate by Mr. A. E. Bowen's Shaccabac, and the Canwick Maiden stakes by sir W. Cooke's Gravelotte.

The annual steeplechase meeting of the Royal Artillery was held at Aldershot on March 29 under National Hunt Rules. The results were as follows:—The Royal Artillery Welter Hunters' Steeplechase was won by Lieut.-Col. R. W. Breek's Spot White II; the Open Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase by Capt. Wallace Wright's Glenvictor; the Royal Artillery Gold Cup by Mr. C. Anstey's St. James' Park, the Open Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. N. W. R. King's Red Admiral; The Royal Artillery Ubique Plate by Mr. H. McMaster's Molinam; and the Royal Artillery Lightweight Hunters' Steeplechase by Major J. F. Lamont's Roselike.

The 9th Lancers' point-to-point steeplechases took place at Penton Mewsey, near Andover, on March 31. The Lightweight Race was won by Capt. D. K. Lucas Tooth's Oliver Twist. In the Heavyweight Race Mr. G. Reynolds's Bimbo was the winner. There were seven runners for the Regimental Cup, and Capt. Grenfell's First favourite won handsomely. The Subalterns' Cup was won by Mr. G. Phipps Hornby's Covent Garden, and in the race open to officers quartered on Salisbury Plain an exciting finish between Mr. D. Smith's Mick and Capt. Sopper's Melton ended in a dead-heat. The stakes were divided.

The Royal Engineers held their annual point-to-point race meeting on April 2 at Neatham, near Alton. The Royal Engineers' (Aldershot) Light-weight Race was won by Capt. Sir T. Thompson's Huguenot; the Military Sweepstakes (catch weights over 13 st.) by Brigh-Gen. C. T. McM. Kavanagh's Molly; and the Royal Engineers' (Aldershot Command Welter Race (catch weights over 13 st. 7 lbs.) by Mr. J. L. Tomlin's Tommy.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby.

The 2nd Welsh Regt. beat the 1st Gloucester Regt. in the final round of the Army Cup Competition, at Twickenham, on March 29, by 9 points to 3. After the match the cup and medals were presented by General Grierson.

ASSOCIATION.

The Royal Navy and the Army played a drawn game at Chatham on March 29, each side having scored 1 goal.

The matches in the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup competition were decided on March 29. The results were:—Aston Villa 1 goal; Oldham Athletic 0, at Blackburn; Sunderland 0, Burnley 0, at Sheffield.

The match between Sunderland and Burnley was replayed at Birmingham on April 2. The result was a victory for Sunderland by 3 goals to 2. Sunderland will now meet Aston Villa in the final round at the Crystal Palace on April 19. The results of the matches in the League Championship on March 29 were as follows:—Sheffield Wednesday 5 goals, Woolwich Arsenal 2, at Plumstead; Newcastle United 3, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Newcastle; Blackburn Rovers 6, Chelsea 1, at Chelsea; Bradford City 4, Everton 1. at Bradford; Bolton Wanderers 0, Notts' County 0, at Bolton; Manchester United 2, Liverpool 0, at Liverpool; Manchester City 2, West Bromwich Albion 1, at Manchester.

Oldham Athletic beat Everson, on April 2, by 3 goals to 2 Middlesbeough and Notts-County played a drawn game, at Middlesbrough, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in Second Division of the League on March 29 were as follows;—Birmingham 3 goals, Bristol City 0, at Bristol; Huddersfield Town 1, Notts Forest 0, at Nottingham; Grimsby Town 3, Clapton Orient 1, at Homerton; Lincoln City 3, Leeds City 3, at Lincoln; Stockport County 5, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Stockport; Fulham 1, Hull City 0, at Hull; Glossop 1, Bury 1, at Glossop; Leicester Fosse 5, Blackpool 1, at Leicester.

The results of the matches in the SOUTHERN LEAGUE on March 29 were as follows:—Crystal Palace 4 goals, Reading 2, at the Crystal Palace: Swindon Town 3, Stoke 2, at Exeter; Plymouth Argyle 6, Southampton 1, at Plymouth; West Ham United 2, Brentford 1, at Upton Park; Portsmouth 2, Bristol Rovers 1, at Portsmouth; Brighton and Hove Albion 4, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Brighton; Watford 1, Gillingham 1, at Watford; Covintry City 4, Northampton 4, at Coventry: Merthyr Town 2, Norwick City 2, at Merthyr.

The Casuals and Townley Park played a drawn game in the SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE, at Tufnell Park, on April 2, each side having scored 1 goal.

RACQUETS.

The racquets match between the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery was concluded at Chatham on March 28. The Royal Engineers won both the singles yesterday, and as they had proved successful in the doubles on Thursday, they won all three matches.

The annual racquets match between the Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) and the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) was played at Sandhurst on March 28. The results were:—Doubles.—Mr. S. Kekewich and Mr. R. Henderson (R. M. C.) beat Mr. C. M. Christie and Mr. A. H. Hornby (R.M.A.) by 4 games to 2, 76 aces to 59) Score:—15—0, 15—9, 15—5, 5—15, 8—15 18—15. Singles.—Mr. C. M. Christi (R.M.A.) beat Mr. S. Kekewich (R.M.C. by 3 games to 1, 52 aces to 35. Score:—7—15, 15—6, 15—7, 15—7.

Mr. H. W. Leatham beat E. M. Baerlein, in the final round of the Amateur Singles Championship, on April 2, by 3 games to 0, after one of the finest matches ever seen in the competition. Mr. Leatham will meet Mr. B. S. Foster, the holder, in the challenge round to-day, April 4.

GOLF.

The Easter meeting of the Royal St. David's Club was concluded at Harlech on March 27. Mr. Carr won the King Edward VII. bowl by 1 hole with a score of 73.

The Easter meeting of the Royal North Devon Club was continued at Westward Ho on March 28. The gold challenge cross was won by Mr. C. F. Yeomans with a score of 79. He tied with Capt. H. G. Gandy (81-2) at 79 met for the United University Club challengebowl. The challenge belt for the lowest aggregate scratch score of two medal days was won by Capt. H. G. Gandy with 166.

A two days' foursomes match was played at Stoke Poges on March 29 and 30 between the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and the Army Golfing Association. There were four couples on each side, and there were four distinct rounds, in which each couple met every other in turn. The partners, however, remained the same, except that on the 30th Mr. V. C. H. Longstaffe took the place of Mr. C. J. Burnup, who had played on the 29th. The Oxford and Cambridge Society won the contest by 8 games to 3.

The London Amateur Foursome Tournament was concluded at Stoke Poges on March 29. Coombe Hill (Mr. H. E. Taylor and Mr. H. L. Doherty) beat Eltham (Mr. J.S. Heath and Mr. W.G. C Munsie) in the final round by 5 holes up and 4 to play.

The Royal Artillery beat Burhill, at Burhill on March 31, by 2 1-4 points, 1 point being scored for each game and a quarter of a point for the bye. The Royal Artillery won the singles by 5 1-2 points to 3 1-4, and each side won two matches in the foursomes.

The Army Championship meeting was begun on the Royal Cinque Ports Club's course, at Deal, on April 1, with the individual championship, by stroke play, over 36 holes. In this event Capt. P. G. M. Skene, of the Black Watch, who won at Hoylake last year, was again successful. With an aggregate of 162 Capt. Skene won by 2 strokes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Major A. M. Bent, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed Commandant Wellington Sanitarium for the Season 1913.

Lieut. E.B. Fox, R.E., on arrival in India, is posted as Garrison Engineer, Jabbulpore.

Lieut-Colonel J. Donaldson, R. A. M. C., to command the Station Hospital, Jabbulpore.

Capt. J. Mc. L. G. Taylor, 119th Infantry to be Station Staff Officer, Bombay.

Capt. J. S. McEuen, 20th Horse, assumed duties of Offg. Brigade Major Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, on 10th April.

REGIMENTAL.

102nd Grenadiers.—Lieut H. J. Norman to be Offg. Quarter Master.

96th Infantry.—Capt. S. E. Apthorp and Capt. M. E. Comingham to be Offg. Double Company Commanders.

10th Lancers.—Lieut S. D. N. Cahusac to be Offg. Squadron Commander.

119th Infantry,—Lieut. H. E. Haddon to be Quarter Master.

2nd Bn. 17th Gurkha Rifiles.—Lieut-Colonel B. Trydell, 2nd-in Command 1st Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifiles, to be Commandant, vice Colonel N. G. Woodyatt vacated, but to remain with the 1st Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifiles until further orders.

1st Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifiles. Major W. B. Powell, Double Company Commander to be 2nd-in-Command, Vice Lieut.-Colonel B. Trydell appointed Commandant, 2nd Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifiles.

109th Infantry.—Major H. C., Wooldridge, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded vice Major P. C. Searle transferred to the 101st Grenadiers.

27th Light Cavalry.—Major J. L. Alexander, Squadron Commander to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. G.W. Moore promoted Commandant but not yet assumed the duties thereof.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Major L. L. Maxwell, 2nd Lancers, 4 months ex India. M. C.

Capt. W. G. Ayscough, 7th Rajputs, 60 days ex India.

Lieut. E. P. M. Durand, 8th Rajputs, 1 year ex India.

Lieut D. R. Montford, 98th Infantry, 129 days in India.

Major A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas, 67 days in India.

Capt C. V. Lanyon, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 2 months in India.

2nd-Lieut F. W. Hudson 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 2 months in India.

Capt. O. W. White, 2nd Dorset Regiment 9 months ex India.

Lieut G. E. Whittall. 1st Ox. Bucks Light Infantry 3 months in India.

Lieut E. P. Ball, 110th Mahrattas Light Infantry, 2 months in India M. C.

IMPERIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has consented to become Vice-President of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference, sharing this position with the High Commissioners for the Self-Governing Dominions. Recent additions to the Executive Committee of the Conference include Col. The Hon. Sir N. J. Moore. K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Western Australia; The Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia; and John Howard Esq., Agent-General for Nova Scotia. The War Department evidently regards the Conference as a very important event, since the Army Council has nominated, to serve on the Executive Committee, General F. W. B., Landon C. B. Director of Transport at the War Office, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Mechanical Transport Technical Committee.

It has now been definitely decided that the exhibition of Industrial Motor Vehicles at Olympia shall open on Friday, July 18, and the visit of the Conference Delegates to the Exhibition is conveniently timed for the morning of Saturday, July 19, by which day the whole of the exhibits will no doubt be properly staged.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The share market was once again very quiet there being practically nothing doing.

Jute market continued firm, but there was scarcity of sellers, who are holding out for better rates than the Rs. 70 which is offered.

In the gunny market there was not much demand for heavy goods, but sellers were quite steady.

MONSOON AMUSEMENT.

UNEXPECTED ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Bombay people have hitherto made complaint with cause of the lack of amusement during the monsoon, and they will welcome the announcement that this year first class theatrical entertainments will be provided by a gentleman, who is well known in the entertainment world of London and who recently landed in India. Mr. Platt-Ruskin is well known in England as having introduced the Russian dancers and other artists who have created sensations, both in town and in provinces. We may therefore welcome him in Bombay, when he hopes to present many original performances at the Opera House. Both the theatre and the garden are now undergoing considerable alteration. Mr Platt-Ruskin has brought out with him special designers and decorators and the new scheme of decoration will be after the model of the Theatre de l'Opera, Paris. One of the special features of the scheme is the extension and re-arrangement of the garden. The grounds will be tastefully laid out after the Parisian style, with a fountain playing in the centre, and amongst the chief attractions will be an up to date Parisian Cafe Restaurant and a full Viennese orchestra.

Mr. Platt-Ruskin, who comes from Paris and London, has been instrumental in introducing many famous artistes in London and among his many finds are the Cherniavsky Trio, whose recent concerts gave so much genuine delight to Bombay audiences. Their success here has convinced him that there is plenty of scope in the larger centres of India for the introduction of high-class entertainments of a similar character. All lovers of good music will welcome the arrival of this enterprising impresario who is to introduce amusement of a high standard and entirely original character.

THE CINEMA DE LUXE.

The Cinema Theatres Co. are to be congratulated on the class of entertainments that they are presenting to the Bombay public nightly at their three theatres. The programmes this week have been of an exceptional order. 'Twas a bold venture for them to close Tivoli four nights a week and to take the whole Bill and present it conjointly with the Alcazar Bill at the Alcazar Theatre in Kalbadevi. To-night an entire change of programme will be presented. Mr. Nat Clifford the man with the elastic face and still more elastic brain, has several new numbers to spring on us—"Mr. Boose," he says, has been the study of a lifetime and "Barcelona" a scene after the style of his Bullfight song. Melrose and Franklin remain in the bill for another week and are giving us a new edition of "Washing the Baby" entitled Domestic Troubles, introducing entirely new business. Washing the Baby is without doubt the best thing they have put on for genuine fun. Two new artistes are on the Bills for to-night, the sisters Carey. Miss Dot Carey comes with a great reputation from the Palace Theatre London. Both she and her sister have visited Bombay before with Miss Fanny Stanley's company. Miss Dot is presenting her great act entitled "The Bedouin's Theft" and judging by the rehearsel we had the privilege of witnessing should prove a great draw. She has four or five assistants and three donkeys will take part in her performance. Miss Dot introduces in this scena a "Pot Pourri of her famous dances. She also appears later on in the programme with her sister Cynthia giving a musical duologue. The pictures are of the best. Star Film is a most enthralling drama entitled 'The Weaker vessel' Two excellent comic films a comedy and Pathe's Gazette complete a first-class programme. The management are continuing their arrangement of last week to-night Monday. Wednesday and Thursday The 10 o'clock performance will be at the Alcazar in conjunction with the Alcazar programme.

The management regret that Miss Loie Fuller was unable to appear as advertised last evening, owing to unforseen circumstance, Miss Fuller only arrived yesterday at 5 o'clock, but she will appear at the Alcazar this evening and twice nightly.

THE ALCAZAR.

The Alcazar Theatre in Kalbadevi has never had so many people in it since it was opened by the Commissioner some time back as it has had during the past week. The Cinema Theatres Company are to be congratulated on their enterprise in putting on such a big programme. For four nights there has been double attraction, Cinema De Luxe and Alcazar programme combined. The management intend to continue the double bill so to-night, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday The 10 o'clock performances should be played to packed houses. An entirely new programme will be presented this evening. Sir Mark Anton as a Protean Duet to is give, "Chasing the Burglar," to be followed by his impersonations of a Music Hall Company. 'This is Sir Mark Anton's last week in Bombay and those who have not seen this Protean actor, should do so without delay. A young lady that took London by storm a few years ago with her original conception of a Serpentine Dance, opens to-night, namely Miss Loie Fuller (Mdlle. Lyzie), she is billed as the Queen of Light and has just completed an engagement at the Winter Gardens, Berlin Over 2,000 electric lights will be utilised in her famous dances to-night Her Butterfly dance will no doubt set Bombay talking.

The pictures have been well selected Two excellent dramas will be shown "Duty or Love" and "The Red Stain." Two comic films and interesting travel subject.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Something entirely new is on the programme of the Excelsior this week. Through the enterprise of the management, Bombay is to have an opportunity of seeing the great Riedl Brothers, who give what is without doubt the most sensational exhibition of acrobatic skill ever seen in Bombay, or for that matter, in India. Some of the feats which they have exhibited on the Continent are almost beyond belief, and those who like to see skill and daring combined in producing startling effects will have a great opportunity at the Excelsior during the coming week. At the same time there is a novelty in the matter of films. This is no less than the great Italian film "Tigris," which has been causing so much comment at Home and on the Continent. It is a film full of thrilling incidents and dramatic power. Besides this, in the taking of the film all the arts of the photographer have been employed with extraordinary skill, and the result is a series of the most startling changes and incidents ever thrown on the screen. A detective story, far superior to the ordinary class of its kind. This, with the usual features of the week, makes up an exceptionally good programme for the new week, and crowded houses ought to be the rule at the Excelsior this week.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The programme here this week is well on a par with previous ones, the star-film entitled "A Leap to Death," being an exceptionally fine drama, rich in sensation and thrilling episodes. That "the course of true love never did run smooth," is well illustrated by this story which relates how a beautiful and young society lady falls in love with a swell mobsman and joins him in his flight from the police detectives. After several narrow escapes from capture, the lover is at last forced to come to a stand, and rather than surrender to his enemies, he rides up a steep precipice and with a daring, seldom shown by man, leaps boldly into the depths below—a leap to certain death. Some of the sensational scenes in this film are unique, the photographic quality throughout is superb, and there is no doubt it will gain many warm admirers.

MAIDANIA, LTD.

A very successful dance was held at Maidania, on Thursday night. The rink was artistically decorated with masses of folliage and bunting, while the condition of the floor was all that a dancer could desire. Late in the evening, carnival streamers were distributed, which contributed largely to the success of the entertainment.

A similar dance will be held next Thursday.

The side-show section continues to be open to the admission of the public free an innovation which has quickly taken on crowds patronising the various shows daily.

RACING AT RANGOON.

OWNER'S IDEAS AS TO FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 18.

The views of owners race horses have been ascertained by of Stewards of the Racing Club in view of the fact that the Calcutta Turf Club will have no more control over the local clubs, and these will be finally considered at a general meeting of the Rangoon Racing Club, to be held on April 29th. The suggestions of the owners are as follows:—That the present Racing Club do reform itself into a Turf Club and take over the entire management, of racing in Rangoon at least, and that there should be two sets of management, viz the Club Stewards elected to manage the club and Steward selected to run the meetings. The latter would decide all questions of racing, and if any party felt dissatisfied with any decision, he would have the right of appeal to the Stewards of the club, whose decision should be final For the rest they would adopt the rules of the Calcutta Turf Club "enbloc."

JEWISH FREE SCHOOL AT ADEN.

Mr. Benin Menahem Messa, M. V. O., a wealthy Jewish citizen of Aden, has with his usual generosity built a fine school, at Aden, for the free education of Jewish children. The school, which bears the name of King George V, was declared open by Lady Bell, the popular wife of Sir James Bell, K. C. V. O.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. B. M. Messa said: The want of an anglo-vernacular school for Jewish boys, has been long felt in Aden. Hitherto, there have been about half a dozen petty schools, if I may be permitted to call them so, conducted by Jewish pedagogues, in very uncomfortable and unhealthy rooms, and in these small schools only Hebrew is taught. Education without moral and religious training is not considered sound and healthy. In this school, moral and religious education will be imparted to the children in their own mother language. Besides Hebrew, provision has been made to teach the boy. English and Arabic efficiently. The building is very spacious, and open on all sides, permitting free air and light. The site selected is very central, and I take this opportunity to tender our most cordial thanks to his Honour Sir James Bell for helping us in the selection of the site, and in acquiring it for the school. In conclusion, I beg to request Lady Bell to kindly declare this school building opened.

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "MALOJA" APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Maloja" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Agarwala, Miss D E
Agarwala, Mrs M L
Allen, Mr Mrs G O and infant
Allison, Mrs and child
Archbold, Mr and Mrs W A
Archer, Mr J W
Arthur, Sir Allan
Ashworth, Miss E M
Ashworth, Mr G H
Auret, Capt A S
Armstrong Maj W H
Abnashi Ram, Risaldar and orderly and servant
Acworth, Dr M S
Afsar-ul-Mulk, Lt-Col Sir
Afsar-ul Mulk, Lady
Anthony, Major W S
Applin, O S O, Major R V K
Applin, Mrs
Babington, Mr M
Belcher, Mr B B
Bhagwan Singh, Sirdar Bahadur Subadar Major, one orderly
Baker, Mr J W
Barton, Mr W P
Baruchs, Dr B S
Beatty, Mr W
Beechey, Mr H
Bell, R A, Lt-Col C
Bingham, Miss
Binny, Mrs
Biss, Mr
Biss, Mr R S
Bowack, Mr H B and servant
Braithwaite, Miss Margaret D
Breakwell, Mr Mrs, child and infant
Bridge, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Bridge, Mr and Mrs T W
Butler, C I E, C V O, Mr M S D
Battey, Mr, Mrs Laird Kilfant
Bernard, Col H C
Bharucha, Mr R P
Brocklebank, Miss Hilda
Brown, Capt V
Brown, Mr W
Bull, Mrs H M
Burrard, R E, Col S G
Beebie, Sir James
Breul, Mr A
Broom, Mrs
Brown, Mr C J
Bansude, Mr B
Burrard, Mrs and Miss Calvert, Mr T S
Campbell, Mr C W
Carter, Mrs Frank
Chaubal, C S I, Hon Mr M B
Chave, Mr Griffin
Chitty, Mrs C W
Christian, Mr and Mrs F E
Church, Mr R W
Coates, Mrs and infant
Cole, Mr and Mrs W
Conway-Gordon, Miss
Coode, Mr and Mrs F F
Cornish, Mr W H
Crump, Mrs L M
Curlender, Mr
Curtis, Mr, Mrs A P and infant
Cuthbert, Miss
Clark, Mrs
Clarke, Capt G C C
Chaplin, Mr and Mrs A W C
Clark Mr G V
Carleton, Mr M H
Cotes, Mr Everard
Coventry, Mr S O
Dalglish, Mr R
Davies, Mr O E
Davies, Mr P M Morris
Davis, Miss M B
Davis, Mr J E
Davison Mr R M R
Derne, Mr A C W
Digley, Mr H C
Doctor, Mrs
Duff, Lt-Col G M
Dunbar, Sir Geo D S de Hoxar, Mr A R
Devonshire, Mr C H
Dane, K C I E, Sir
Daphtary, Mr K R
Davies, Mr W E
Dessi, Mr P Haridas
Dickson, Baron Osborne
Dickson, Mr Douglas
Dinshaw, Mr Kaikobad Cowasji
Diwan, Mr K C
Doran Mrs E A
Downing, Mrs Geoffrey
Drummond Mr J
Ebrahim, Mr A Currimbhoy
Eden, Mr and Mrs E B
Egerton Smith, Mr
Ellis, Mr E H
Ellis, Mr W
Elton, Mrs C J
Evans Mr A O
Eech, Mr V C
Evans, Miss E L
Eassie, Major F
Evans, Mr A O
Farquhar, Mrs Chas
Fisher, Mr H A L
Fisher, Mr J H
Freemen, Mr Mrs W F and child
Forbes, Miss S M M
Fillingham, Mr G T
Fitzherbert, Mr E A
Flashman, Miss
Fearfield's Mrs J nurse and child
Ferguson, I C S, Mr J A
Fisher, Miss
Flaring n, Major
Fletcher, Mr A S
Fraser Major Hon ble F aser
Fremont Mr A W
Firth Mr D F
Furnivall, Major W
Gandie, Mr F
Ghose, Mr T P
Gilchrist, Mr R N
Glass Miss D
Gokhale, C I E, Hon Mr G K
Goodeve, I C S, Mr A
Govan, Miss
Govan, Mr and Mrs P D
Gubbay Mrs M M S
Gupta, Mr, S Sen
Goodsir, Mr R A
Grummond, Mr J
Geletaun, Mr
Geake, Mr

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
" " White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Domestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Domestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 19th April, 1913.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

If there is any truth in the accepted ideas concerning the peculiar qualities which are the heritage of a seventh child's seventh child, it is indeed fortunate that there are few such persons in existence. From all accounts these traditional favourites of the occult powers, must lead lives beset with sorrows and difficulties to which the ordinary mortal is luckily not a victim. On them is bestowed the Cassandra-like gift of unregarded prophecy, and the painful foreknowledge of impending disaster. Life can have but few illusions for them, since they can read with fatal facility the unspoken thoughts of their fellow-creatures, they can have also but few illusions concerning themselves, because they are able to stand aloof in the spirit from their own personalities and thus to survey themselves with complete and utter detachment. Of all their unenviable abnormalities the last-named must surely be the most productive of annoyance and discomfort to its possessors. A thorough knowledge of ourselves, from the point of view of an outsider, is the very last thing which we sincerely desire to gain, although many wishes of doubtful sincerity have been expressed in favour of such a miraculous power of vision. In Burns' famous poem, and in many other moralizations, the wholesomeness of obtaining a correct estimate of oneself is dwelt upon, and we are reminded that our self-esteem is too often reared upon what is but a very shaky foundation. Even while we acquiesce, we are conscious of a reluctance to part with our own cherished illusions and we know only too well, that to see ourselves through the eyes of our neighbours would be a type of mental adventure upon which few of us would set out a second time.

It sometimes happens that in a rare flash of insight we realize the nature of the impression which we are creating upon the world at large, the glimpse is rarely productive of pleasure or of satisfaction, and, if we are wise, we go away and endeavour to forget straightway what manner of men our neighbours conceive us to be. Should we happen by chance to overhear the expression of a casual opinion, free from malice, concerning ourselves, we are seldom gratified by the verdict. The pronouncement, as a rule, is of the kind which awakens in the unintentional eavesdropper a feeling of incredulous surprise, and an indignation as natural as that of the individual who looks upon the distorted presentment of his features, as recorded by an unskilled amateur photographer. We are in fact not anxious to be enlightened as to our faults and shortcomings; we are content with the result, usually not wholly unpleasing, of the cautious introspection in which we occasionally indulge, and from which we need have no apprehensions for the safety of the spiritual auto-intoxication in which all our happy fallacies have their being. Curiously enough, although we cherish a comfortable mental myopia towards our own demerits, we are very severe upon our neighbours for doing exactly the same thing. The one failing which we can neither understand nor excuse is conceit, and a thoroughly self-satisfied person arouses in us an impulse towards a destructive and terrible candour. Constitutional liars may have many friends. Violent temper receives pardon, surliness of disposition does not necessarily place anyone beyond the pale of good-fellowship, doubtful honesty even does not raise insurmountable barriers, but conceit,—conceit awakens immediate and bitter resentment, and the offender's presence evokes a strangely unanimous effort on the part of his fellow-beings who immediately feel it to be their duty to induce in him a little healthful abasement of spirit.

As a rule the attempt is unsuccessful, for self-satisfied people wear their home-grown laurels with comfort and with confidence, and more than ordinary power of eloquence would be required, to bring them to the comprehension of the worthless nature of their self-bestowed honours. Conceited people are curiously ingenious in the matter of explanations, and they can stretch, or lop a criticism into Procrustean conformity with their own views. Adverse judgment, too uncompromising for such treatment, they dispose of indulgently as a pardonable ebullition of envy on the part of a less favoured rival; they discern a lurking compliment in the barest and bleakest phrase, they see the word "Special" inscribed upon every circumstance in which they are concerned. Few tasks are more difficult than that, so often lightheartedly embarked upon, of taking anyone down a peg; the result is in most cases very similar, the self-satisfied person continues to reign in peaceable possession over his imaginary kingdom, while the would-be reformer retires crestfallen, bringing back from the encounter nothing but a reputation for ill-nature and jealousy. It is perhaps just as well that self-satisfaction should be difficult to dislodge, for in spite of the irritating effect which it has upon other people, to the owner it is a possession of no mean value. The drama of life can never cease to be engrossing as long as one imagines oneself to be the central figure on the stage, interesting, important, and admirable. We feel that the limelight follows us, that we play a heroic part, that our commonplace domestic episodes are of immense consequence, that our sorrows are peculiarly poignant, and our small successes exceptionally significant. What if our neighbours see us in a different light? What if they perceive us with difficulty, as mere supers, units in a long row of equally unimportant performers? To us at least the show is of absorbing interest, and when at length relentless Fate rings down the curtain, we shall probably lay aside our stage-finery and take our departure with the characteristic comment "Without a hitch from start to finish."

INDIANS IN BIOGRAPHY.

As we remarked yesterday, the Editor of the Dictionary of National Biography has included some Indians in his second supplement. This has been done, however, so haltingly that we are afraid it will satisfy few people, and least of all Indians themselves. If it was considered, at least, worth while to admit Indian names to the honours of this national work, surely the selection might have been made more comprehensive and catholic, so as to embrace distinguished persons from the various religions and provinces of this vast country. Only four Indians have been selected, and of these there is only one Hindu, and one Mahomedan, while the small community of the Parsis gets two. The solitary Mahomedan admitted, the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, and the two Parsis, the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet, and Mr. Jamsetji Tata, all worked in this Presidency, and all the rest of India is represented by only one individual, Mr. Romesh Dutt, th eminent Bengali, who too, may be said to have closed his career in the Bombay Presidency, for he died as Minister of Baroda. Thus it must be said that Western India gets by far the largest share of representatives. It cannot be pretended that the other provinces did not produce during the last decade any worthies to be ranked beside the four selected by Sir S. Lee. Nor do the four give any adequate idea of the numerous walks of life, in which Indians now distinguish themselves. Scholars, journalists, above all statesmen are all left out. Indian statesmen like Sir Salar Jung, and Sir T. Madhav Rao, who have distinguished themselves by their work for the empire in native States, should have been found in any work admitting even a few Indian names; but they were omitted fr m the original work, and now with less reason from the present supplement also.

The selection of names then cannot be called adequate, and either persons of Indian nationality should have been omitted altogether, or there should have been a much larger and more representative number of them treated. Nor can their treatment be said to be quite satisfactory. The articles contain many inaccuracies in Indian names which one did not expect in a work so scrupulously accurate as this Dictionary. Mr. Justice Tyabji is said to have been "the third Indian of any race" to reach the dignity of a seat on the Bombay High Court Bench. The 'third Indian of any race' to get this honour was the late Mr. Justice Ranade, who had Nanabhai Haridas and Telang for his Indian predecessors on the Bench, which he reached two years earlier than Badroodin Tyabji, of whom, too, it is said here that "his courtesy was notable, but he proved a strong judge, the 'but' quaintly suggesting that courteous judges are not generally strong. Exception would also, we suppose, be taken to the excessive praise given to Sir Dinshaw Petit that he was mainly responsible for the conversion of the town and island of Bombay into a great industrial centre' on the ground that before his death he had interest in six joint-stock mills. We are glad to note, however, that mention is made in this connexion of Cowasji Davar who was the real pioneer of the mill industry in India. Sufficient stress is not laid, we think, in the article on Jamsetji Tata, on his splendid enterprise in mill industry in the Central Provinces, nor is it a fact that Mr. Tata 'founded at Coorla, near Bombay, the Swadeshi Mills.' These mills were founded by a Khoja merchant, Dharamsi Pooja, and, long after, came into Mr. Tata's hands and were extended by him. In the account of Mr. R. C. Dutt, the useful work that he did at Baroda as Revenue Minister receives scant notice.

THE DICKINSON BILL.

REUTER informs us that the Dickinson Women's Suffrage Bill is to be discussed by the House of Commons on May 6th and 7th. This is not quite the same Bill which Mr. Dickinson introduced on a former occasion, but one which follows similar lines. It is the outcome of the action of a group of Liberal Suffragists, who, when it was announced that the Government were prepared to give facilities to a private Bill, met under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to consider their course of action. The result is a Bill, which will enfranchise all married women on their husbands' qualifications, and women who possess the present necessary qualification other than sex in their own right. This Bill is said to be favoured by all Liberal and Labour Suffragists, but to be regarded as too generous a beginning by conservative sympathisers with the Suffrage cause. It is expected, therefore, that in the committee stage—if that is reached,—they will endeavour to reduce the number of women who will be enfranchised in various ways, one of which is the raising of the age, at which women may vote, to thirty. However, we do not suppose the Bill will get so far as that. We cannot imagine any House of Commons being so insane as to pass it under present circumstances. It concedes only part of what the militant Suffragettes desire, and while their behaviour is already far past tolerance, it is difficult to imagine what it might become if they were given the encouragement of signs of the weakening of public opinion.

HOME DEFENCE.

CARDINAL BOURNE contributes a remarkable article to the "Nineteenth Century" "How can England be prepared for defence against possible attack?" He considers that suggestions put forward by one who is officially identified with the cause of peace may receive more attention than if made by the avowed advocates of universal military training. Briefly, his proposal is that every male member of the community should be given an opportunity as part of his normal education to make himself fit to take an effective part of the country, and that, if on reaching the age of twenty-one he has not availed himself of it, he should then be compelled to go to barracks until he has reached the same standard of efficiency as his more patriotic and far-seeing fellows. It is an ingenious attempt to combine the voluntary and compulsory principles, and will, doubtless, arouse much discussion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MINISTERS AND MARCONIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

"Rufus Isaacs, you are a good lawyer, a better advocate and a tolerable politician, but you are a something something fool." In these words the Attorney-General was, I am assured, addressed by a brother-lawyer and fellow member when they casually met in one of the corridors of the House of Commons, just after Sir Rufus Isaacs had been put on the rack by the Select Committee on the Marconi Contract. We shall all agree with the Attorney-General's extremely candid friend, whatever view we may take of the deal or rather deals in American shares, whether we regard the transaction as a "flutter" or accept the asseverations of the ministers concerned that it was merely an ordinary investment. So far as the more serious insinuations are concerned, not a scrap of evidence has been given up to the present to show the existence of corruption, and it does not look as if any testimony of such a character is likely to be forthcoming. In a party-ridden country like ours, trifles light as air are to opponents' conformations as strong as proofs of holy writ and the passion to make capital out of the misdeeds or supposed misdeeds of one's political rivals is, while it lasts, over-mastering. In calmer moments, however, we are, every man of us, Conservative or Liberal, Tory or Radical, jealous of the reputation of our public men for integrity and after the existing storm of partisan bitterness is over, there will be none who will not rejoice if no graver charge can be sustained than that of imprudence. That both Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, especially the former, have been imprudent, stupidly imprudent, is evident: and they ought to be prepared to take the consequences. I for one hold, and from all I can learn, I should not be surprised if there are some members of the Cabinet who are of the same opinion that both Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George ought to resign. Mr. Herbert Samuel is in a different position. He has enhanced his position by his conduct throughout the matter, and it may be said in passing, that if it had rested with him the affair would have been brought into the law courts months ago. As far back as August last, he desired that proceedings should be instituted against a certain publication which has become notorious in connection with this unfortunate business but on the matter, being referred to the Prime Minister he did not think that the accusers in this instance were worth powder and shot. Whether he was right or wrong, is open to question. However that may be, it seems to me, as I have said, that it is the duty of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George to place their resignations in the hands of Mr. Asquith, leaving him to say whether he will accept them or not. They would not suffer in public esteem if they said:—"We do not admit that we have done anything at all dishonourable. We recognise however that our action may be embarassing to the Government and the Party, perhaps also, in a way, injurious to the nation. The interests of the Government, the Party and the nation must be greater than the interests of any individuals, however important, and we, therefore, are ready to retire." I am told that if Mr. Lloyd George resigned, the effect would be to break up the Government instanter. I do not believe, but *fiat justitic* etc.; Although some unfair things have been said and written about the ministers, a prodigious amount of rubbish has appeared in certain journals over the names of two ardent defenders, and the *tu quoque* argument derived from the fact that a number of Unionists retained their directorships while holding office is rather futile. As the homely proverb tells us, two wrongs do not make a right. Personally, I cannot shed tears because Mr. Lloyd George's income from investments is only £400 a year. Four hundred persons a year represent, I suppose a capital of at least £8000 and if this has been saved out of his salary in such a comparatively short time, I do not think the amount can be considered insignificant. We are told that Cabinet Ministers are paid on a scale far in excess of what all but a very few of them could hope to earn in private life, to keep them above temptation. That is not the only reason. They have a position to keep up and are expected to entertain, but perhaps not so much as used to be the case before the establishment, a few years ago, of what is called a Government Entertainment Fund but what ought to be called a National Entertainment Fund. Putting aside any idea of personal corruption, there are certain things connected with the recent disclosures that certainly give furiously to think to that and that must indeed be the cause of some apprehension on the part of the sincere friends of true Democracy. There is another aspect of "the affair" that cannot be lost sight of. You may not read much about it in the newspapers but it is a subject that is much talked about in private. I allude to the growth of anti-Semitic feeling in this country. There are some people, and quite level-headed people too, who contend that no Jew ought to be a member of a Cabinet.

MRS. PANKHURST.

I may be wrong, but I think that Mrs. Pankhurst by persisting, in spite of what may be called the entreaties of Mr. Justice Lush, in referring yesterday at the Old Bailey to the painful story about a judge of the High Court who died on circuit about thirty years ago will do her and the cause she represents incalculable harm. There were circumstances which must have been perfectly well known to Mrs. Pankhurst that makes her conduct inexcusable and almost inconceivable. I do not doubt that it was in consequence of those circumstances that she was guilty of a piece of bad taste for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. I suppose that this is the reason why the *Times* reports the incident so fully.

THE "DAILY MAIL" WATER-PLANE PRIZES

Again we have the *Daily Mail* seizing the double opportunity of encouraging aviation and advertizing itself. Any success of enhanced prestige or increased circulation which may result will be well deserved. Whereas previous prizes have been directly of service to the development of the aeroplane *per se*, the present offer of two prizes for water-planes must have a very important effect in facilitating the design and construction of water-planes for national defence. The larger of the prizes is that of £10,000 for the first water-plane to cross the Atlantic. The smaller prize of £5,000 is for the first flight round Great Britain of an all—British built water-plane. The Trans-Atlantic flight has no restrictions as to nationality, but for both competitions there is a time limit of 72 continuous hours. It is quite probable that the coming summer may see the accomplishment of the round Great Britain contest. The course is to be so laid down that each contesting water-plane must pass within at least one mile of Kingston Harbour. At no point will a descent on land be allowed, but stoppages may be made to take in petrol. So far as naval warfare is concerned, the water-plane may be regarded as a very swift, and very deadly picket boat of fairly wide radius of action, but subject to weather limitations. It will be an invaluable scout, and as a bomb-dropper it may play an appalling part in an attack on a naval port, or in an action between fleets at sea. It is quite safe to forecast that the naval water-plane of the future will carry at least half a dozen men, have a radius of action within 500 to 600 miles of its base and carry a wireless equipment of perhaps 200 miles range. As for the Trans-Atlantic contest, the prize will be an expensive one to win, and still more costly in life and money to the losers. At present one cannot conceive the water-plane which will carry sufficient petrol for the journey. Of course, in the early days of steam navigation, human speculation shied at the idea of a steamship carrying enough coal to take it from Liverpool to New York. For the purpose of the £10,000 contest one must assume certain stoppages in mid-Atlantic to take in fuel. This in anything but dead calm weather will be a much more adventurous business than coaling a ship at sea. While therefore one can expect the £5,000 prize to be won perhaps even this year, it will probably be somewhere towards a Stamard's *manana* before the £10,000 prize is awarded for a successful Trans-Atlantic flight. To the *Daily Mail* is due much credit for its public-spirited action. A sense of national pride would make one prefer a state of affairs in which our natural sense of emulation and national instincts of self-preservation did not require the rubbing of a prize carrot against the donkey's nose.

SIR GEORGE'S VIEWS.

On this subject Sir George Birdwood writes to me:—

"Not only the *Daily Mail* itself, but I venture to say, the country at large, is to be congratulated on the bold and generous offer made by the proprietors of that most influential and truly representative English journal, for the encouragement of aviation in this country, and expressly for offence and defence in warfare. Until the German Kaiser gave his assent to a grant of £7,000,000, for the creation of a vast aerial Armada, I entertained no serious fears of danger in our restricting ourselves, for the time, merely to following closely on the lead of Germany in the building of militant balloons and aeroplanes; thus throwing on Germany the cost of the necessary experiments for the improvement of such aircraft, of which we should take the fullest advantage when perfection in their construction had been practically achieved. In plain terms, I regard every one of the types of these portentous machines, as absolute failures, save as experimental toys; and more than that,—the type on which they are still produced is fundamentally wrong: and will never take practical shape for use in war or peace, or other than for 'freak' excursion trips. Whoever has seen them rise up into the air, or fly about in it within range of a clear sight of *their gear in working*, and again watched their descent to earth, must always, on every occasion, have felt instinctively that it was a matter of sheer good luck they did not, at any instant, come a ghastly cropper; and that there was no aviation in them. There might be marvellous clever *turbination* in them, but not to be trusted, except by men whose duty it is to risk their lives ungrudgingly, and indeed joyfully, on any experiments, however deadly, which may possibly result in strengthening the defence of their country against a dangerous enemy. The air can never be mastered except by atmospheric machines on the model of birds; i. e., machines with flapping wings and moveable flat tails. They should also be able to take in air, and let it out at pleasure, after the manner of fishes. How is this to be done! My answer is similar to that answer given by Garrick, who after submitting his scheme for a wonderful Christmas pantomime to his stage manager, on being asked by the latter:—"But how is it to be done!" replied: "Oh, all that's your business." Similarly, I say that it will now be for the competitors for the splendid prizes of the *Daily Mail* to solve, working on the only principle that can lead to success, the problem of atmospheric navigation by man. The fishes are more stupid than we are, yet they, gradually, through countless eons solved it at last, the penguin being a surviving illustration of one of their partial failures; owing to which failure

(*Continued on page 14.*)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Yes, I was waylaid and robbed while driving from the station to the harbour."

"Purposely, do you mean? Was the papyrus the object of the attack?"

"Yes."

"Then this man, Alfieri, knew of it?"

"I have never concealed that from you."

"It is hard to say what you have or have not concealed, Baron von Kerber. My confidence in you is shaken. How am I to know that this latest version of Alfieri's amazing interference in your affairs is the true one?"

No man is so sensitive of his honour as he who is conscious of by-gone lapses. Von Kerber started as though the other had stabbed him.

"That is an unworthy imputation," he cried. "Mr. Royson can tell you that the papyrus was stolen. He rescued me from my assailants, yes. Mrs. Haxton is aware of it, and, unless I am mistaken, Miss Fenshawe, also, is no stranger to the news, seeing that our second mate is so greatly in her confidence."

The older man, still watching the last wraiths of the mirage, seemed to be deaf to the Austrian's biting allusion to Irene.

"I did not look for such a web of deceit," he murmured. "The papyrus was genuine, and I sought no other proof of honesty. You say Mrs. Haxton and my grand-daughter are in this pact of silence. Let us have their testimony."

Irene, as might be expected, indignantly disclaimed any sympathy with von Kerber's method.

"I heard by chance of the part Mr. Royson took in the affair at Marseilles," she said. "My maid told me. It was the gossip of the ship. Yet, when I questioned Mr. Royson himself, he refused to discuss the matter, owing to some pledge of secrecy drawn from him by Baron von Kerber. You forget, grandad, how often you have told me that I did not understand this undertaking sufficiently to justify my hostility to it. I have never believed in it, not for one moment. If you wish to know what happened at Marseilles, why not ask Mr. Royson himself."

"Yes," said Mr. Fenshawe, quietly, "that will be well. Send for him, Irene."

It was noteworthy that he addressed no question to Mrs. Haxton. That lady, nervous and ill-at-case, could not guess how far the rupture between von Kerber and his patron had gone. She felt intuitively that the Austrian was puzzled, perhaps alarmed, by the presence of an official expedition in the very territory he had hoped to explore without hindrance—yet his manner hinted at something in reserve. Though he quivered under Irene's outspoken incredulity, his aspect was that of a man whose schemes have been foiled by sheer ill-luck. A rogue unmasked will grovel. Von Kerber was defiant. For the moment, Mrs. Haxton was struck dumb with foreboding. Mr. Fenshawe's dejected air showed that a deadly blow had been dealt to the project to which she had devoted all her resources since the beginning of the march. She, too, had begun to doubt. Here, in the desert, the buried treasure was an intangible thing. In England, the promises of the Greek's dying message were satisfying by their very vagueness. In Africa, face to face with the tremendous solitude, they became unbelievable, a dim fable akin to the legends of vanished lands, and whose mysterious races to be found only in unknown lands, which have tickled the imagination of mankind ever since the dawn of human intelligence. So, a live millionaire being a more definite asset than the hoard of a forgotten city, she had cooly informed von Kerber that, if he wished to improve his fortune, he would do well to pay attention to Miss Fenshawe, and leave her free to win a wealthy husband. It was a villainous pact, but it might have succeeded, at any rate in Mr. Haxton's case, for no woman could be more gracious and deferentially flattering than she when she chose to exert herself. And now, reality seemed to yield to unreality. The subetantial fabric of close friendship between Fenshawe and herself had crumbled before the fiery breath of the wilderness! What a turn of fortune's wheel! Here were all her plans shattered in an instant, and the man whom depended the future changed to a hostile judge.

Royson found a queer conclave awaiting him. Irene, distressed by the indifference of her grandfather's suspicion that she was sharing in a conspiracy of silence, had retired to a corner of the tent, and wore an air of indifference which she certainly did not feel.

Mrs. Haxton, pallid, striving desperately to regain her self-possession, draped herself artistically in a portable camp chair, Von Kerber, standing and depressed, stood near the entrance, and Mr. Fenshawe was seated in the centre of the tent. The light of the declining sun was full on his face, and Dick fancied that he looked suddenly. Nor was this to be wondered at. No enthusiast, not even a wealthy one, likes to have his hope of realising a great achievement brought to the ground, nor is it altogether gratifying that a woman who has won one's high esteem should be associated with a piece of contemptible trickery.

Mr. Fenshawe's first question told Dick that a serious dispute was toward.

"It has been stated," said Mr. Fenshawe, looking at him in a curiously critical way, "that a valuable document was stolen from Baron von Kerber at Marseilles—what do you know about it?"

Dick, hourly expecting a strenuous turn to the placid marching and camping of the past few weeks, was not taken unaware. He had mapped out a clear line, and meant to follow it.

"I regret to say that I cannot answer you, Mr. Fenshawe," said, he meeting the older man's searching glance unflinchingly.

"Why not"

"Because I gave an undertaking to that effect to Baron von Kerber."

"But I am your employer, not he."

"No, sir, that is not my view of the contract I signed."

"Have you a copy of that contract?"

"Yes."

"Will you show it to me?"

"That is unnecessary," broke in von Kerber with a savage impatience of the quasi-judicial inquiry which Mr. Fenshawe was evidently bent on conducting. "I give Mr. Royson full permission to answer any question you may put to him"

"You do, eh? You give permission! Do you pay his salary?" demanded the millionaire indignantly.

"Yes, on your behalf. Surely the arrangement between us cannot be disputed. I was to make all arrangements, yes?"

"As my paid agent you should add."

Mrs. Haxton suddenly sat forward in her chair.

"We had a tacit agreement for an equal division of the spoil," she interposed with an acidity that Mr. Fenshawe probably found in marked contrast with her usual honeyed speech.

"That agreement would have been kept by me," said Fenshawe. "You may not be aware that Baron von Kerber pleaded poverty, and I promised to remunerate him for his services, whether we won or lost. I have no doubt he has my letter, duly stamped at Somerset House carefully packed away with Mr. Royson's agreement."

The retort was in the nature of the tac-au-tac riposte beloved of the skilled swordsmen. It was succeeded by a tense silence. Mrs. Haxton glared at the Baron. The Ghost of a smile flickered on Irene's lips as she glanced at Dick. Von Kerber swished one of his boots viciously with a riding whip. He found he must say something.

"Why are we creating difficulties where none exist?" he snarled. "If the agreement stands in the way, I absolve Mr. Royson from any promise he has made. I wanted to guard against treachery, not to tie him down to serve me exclusively."

"You asked for obedience and a still tongue, Baron. I have given you both," said Dick.

"There is your employer, and mine—speak."

Von Kerber could not be other than dramatic. He pointed to Mr. Fenshawe with a fine gesture,

"I have not much to say, unless in the form of opinions. You certainly were attacked at Marseilles, and you yourself charged one of your assailants with stealing the papyrus. Beyond that I know little of your business, though from letters and cablegrams which reached me at various places, it seems to have been quite extensively known in London."

"Who was your informant?" asked Fenshawe.

"A solicitor named Forbes. He is not personally acquainted with Baron von Kerber, but this man Alfieri, of whom we have heard so much, employed private detectives. They, in the course of events, discovered my identity and met Mr. Forbes. It is only fair to Baron von Kerber to say that I have never heard his version of the charge brought against him by Alfieri."

"I have," said the millionaire grimly.

There was no mistaking the inference to be drawn from his words. Von Kerber was wholly discredited. It was exceedingly probable that the first march of the return journey to Pajura would be ordered forthwith. Indeed, Fenshawe rose to his feet, meaning to bid Abdur Kad'r prepare to strike camp after the evening meal, when Mrs. Haxton, divining his intent, cried shrilly:—

"May I ask what new circumstance has brought about this remarkable change in your plans, Mr. Fenshawe? It is true that we have been favoured by an extraordinary vision of an Italian expedition at no great distance from our town, but what proof have we that it is successful, or even engaged on an errand similar to ours?"

"The mere fact that extensive research is being carried on is sufficiently convincing. Italian soldiers and Arabs do not form huge earthworks in the desert for amusement," said Fenshawe.

"They may be trying a last desperate chance," she retorted.

"You forget that they have the same information as ourselves. There is no trouble in deciphering demotic Greek, and the hieroglyphic numerals are quite simple. Once the papyrus left Baron von Kerber's possession, our exclusive right to it vanished, and you can hardly expect me to engage in an armed attack on the military forces of a friendly nation."

"So far as the papyrus goes it is utterly useless to any one," broke in von Kerber suddenly.

Mr. Fenshawe was stirred out of his studied calm by the seeming absurdity of the interruption.

"Useless," he exclaimed, and his brow seamed with anger, "that is a strange word to apply to the only evidence of your story that you have ever produced."

"I always feared Alfieri," said the other, throwing his hands out as if he were pushing away a threatening phantom. "He was spiteful and jealous, and he knew enough to drive him mad with desire. But I would allow no one to interfere with me, yes. When I was sure of my ground, when I had secured translations of each piece of the papyrus, I altered it."

"Altered it!"

Incredulity and hope were oddly mixed in the cry that came simultaneously from the lips of two of his hearers. Even Irene and Dick, less wrapped up in the dream of finding the Sabean hoard, awaited von Kerber's next utterance with bated breath. The man was too unnerved to feel any triumph at the sensation he had created.

"Yes," he said, sinking wearily into a chair, though his voice almost cracked with excitement. "I changed the distances in every instance permitted by the text. As it stands now, the papyrus is utterly worthless. I acted for the best, yes. A secret known to more than one ceases to be a secret. But I am tired of pretence, and you shall have the truth, though it carries with it a confession of ghastly failure. I do not know what good fortune Alfieri has blundered into at Saleiman's Well, and I admit that the place offered my own last chance. Yet, if he has found the treasure, it was not because of the papyrus, but despite it. Here are photographs of every section in their present form," and he produced some prints from his pocket-book.

"You were taught some Greek at school, Mr. Royson? Very well. Look at the passages which are faintly underlined, and you will see where I have altered whole phrases; converted tens of miles into hundreds, and hundreds of paces into thousands. And that is the document which Alfieri obtained at Marseilles. He would recognise it as the original, though it is now quite misleading. If he is digging at the right place by reason of the directions given there, it is something beyond belief, yes."

"You speak of Alfieri recognizing the papyrus. Evidently, then, he had seen it earlier. In what manner was he connected with its discovery?"

Mr. Fenshawe's coldly direct question came in sharp contrast with the Austrian's impassioned outburst. Von Kerber did not reply. With his elbow resting on his knees, and supporting his chin between clenched fists, he looked through the open door of the tent with eyes that stared into vacancy. The man was in a frenzy of despair. He saw the chance of his life slipping away from him, but he could urge no plea on his own behalf. It was Mrs. Haxton who answered, and her composure was oddly at variance with von Kerber's distress.

"Alfieri was assistant curator of a museum at Naples when the Italian occupation of Erythrea led to his appointment as government archæologist in this territory," she said. "My husband was in charge of the Red Sea cable at that time, and Signor Guiseppa Alfieri was a friend of ours. An Arab named Abdullah El Jaridish, grubbing among old tombs for curios, came across a roll of papyri. He sold it to Alfieri for a few francs; and Alfieri gave it to my husband."

She paused; she was not a woman who said too much.

"I take it that Alfieri knew no Greek?" said Mr. Fenshawe, with a touch of irony that was not lost on the lady.

"He certainly failed to appreciate its importance," was the quiet response. "My husband deciphered most of the narrative, but he, in his turn, had no knowledge of hieroglyphics, and, as you are aware, many of the words and figures are contained in ovals, or cartouches, and written in Egyptian characters. He would have learnt their meaning from some other source, but he died—very suddenly. An accident caused Alfieri to suspect the value of the papyrus, and he asked me to return it. Unfortunately, I led him to believe that I would meet his wish, but Baron von Kerber, who, as you know, was medical officer to a German mission to King Menelek, came to my assistance at the time, and I told him of my husband's views with regard to the portion he had translated. Baron von Kerber read the hieroglyphics, though he had to wait nearly a year before he could obtain expert advice as to the accuracy of his readering. Meanwhile, Signor Alfieri and I had quarrelled. I may as well tell you that he was pestering me to marry him, and I grew to hate the man. Then I returned to England, and a friend suggested that I should endeavour to interest you. Now you have the whole story so far as I am concerned in it."

"If that is so, it would have been better had you taken me into your confidence at the outset," said Fenshawe.

"Alfieri was using threats. I feared the loss of your co-operation if a melodramatic element were introduced."

"But are not you and Baron von Kerber, and, as it would seem, your Italian admirer also, attributing an absurdly fictitious value to the find. People do not pay high prices for old coins merely because they are historic. I have always regarded this treasure-trove as purely antiquarian in its interest, It may contain some vessels or statuettes worth money, but to what extent? Certainly not such fabulous sums as you appear to imagine."

Mrs. Haxton smiled sourly.

"We are dealing in candour," she cried. "Pray complete your confession, Baron von Kerber."

The Austrian did not abandon his dejected pose, but he took up the parable readily.

"There is one slip of papyrus you have never seen, Mr. Fenshawe," he said. "Perhaps you have been surprised that such a careful scribe as Demetriades gave no details of the loot? I kept them back. There were fifty camel-loads of precious vessels and rare stuffs brought from the East. There were one hundred and twenty camel loads of gold coins, and two camels carried leather wallets filled with pearls and rubies and diamonds."

Irene could not restrain a little gasp of wonderment at von Kerber's amazing catalogue. Her grandfather looked at her.

"You were wiser than I, little girl," he murmured. "You warned me that these people were deceiving me, yet I refused to listen."

"Oh, one has to follow the path that promises success," interrupted von Kerber savagely. "Had I told you these things, you would have been the first to inform the Italian Government. Why do you prate of deceit? Had we found the treasure you must have seen everything. I only meant to hold you to your bond and demand my third share. *Lieber Gott!* if you were not a stiffnecked Englishman, you would now, at the twelfth hour, force these Italian hirelings to disgorge."

"Meaning that you advice a surprise march on Saleiman's Well, and the massacre of every person who resists us?" inquired Mr. Fenshawe, acidly impatient.

"Better that than turn back at the very threshold."

"Excellent. The voyage of the *Aphrodite* would then achieve an international fame which would survive the ages."

The blank despair in von Kerber's face won Royson's pity. He could not help sympathising with him. And there was something to be said for his point of view. If Mrs. Haxton had given the true version of the finding of the papyrus the Australian's methods wee comprehensible. Seldom has poverty been tempted by a vision of such enormous wealth.

"May I make a suggestion, sir?" he asked, seeing that no one was willing to resume a somewhat acrid conversation.

"As to the form of attack?"

Mr. Fenshawe was still amused by the idea of treating the Italians to "coup de main."

"No. We have made a long journey, and it might at least be determined whether or not it was justified. Will you allow me and Abdur Kad'r, and perhaps one other Arab less widely known that the sheikh, to try a small experiment. Let us endeavour to enter the Italian camp and find out what is going on? I can pass easily as a member of a shooting party who has lost his way. They will not slay me at sight on that account. At any rate I am quite prepared to risk it."

"The very thing," exclaimed Mrs. Haxton, springing out of her chair. "Abdullah is there, and you know him. You must not appear. Let Abdur Kad'r send one of his men into the camp by night. He will bring Abdullah to you at a preconcerted rendezvous, and Abdullah will tell you what Alfieri is doing. Better still, let Abdullah come here. If he knows I sent you he will accompany you without a moment's delay."

"The proper person to go and summon Abdullah is Baron von Kerber," put in Irene tremulously.

"Before I sanction any proceeding of the sort I wish to ask why Abdullah is apparently in league with your sworn enemy?" demanded Mr. Fenshawe.

"The Governor of Massowah told me he was despatching an expedition to the Five Hills," said Mrs. Haxton eagerly. "I was sure it would fail, for reasons which the Baron has explained, but I bade Abdullah join the *kafila*, seeing that we could not carry out our first plan of landing lower down the coast. Then, if the Italian party received news of our whereabouts, Abdullah would steal away and warn us. The mere fact that he is not here now shows that our presence in this locality is altogether unsuspected."

Fenshawe seemed to weigh his words before he answered.

"I prefer that Mr. Royson should go, and not Baron von Kerber," said he. "On the understanding that he interferes with our rivals in no way whatever, I shall be glad of his report. If we have failed, there is no harm in knowing the facts. May I ask, Baron, have you any other surprises to give us in the shape of history, ancient or modern?"

"I have nothing else to say," muttered the other.

"Then, as it is nearly dinner time, I trust we may forget Saba and its legends until we learn what progress Signor Alfieri has made. You start to-night, Mr. Royson."

"At the first possible moment, sir."

"No, no, eat, rest, and travel under the stars. That is the golden rule of a forced march in the desert. We will give you two nights and a day. Then, if you do not return, I shall send an open embassy to inquire for you."

Thus it came about that, soon after night fell, three sulky Bisharin camels were led away from their fellows and compelled to kneel unwillingly to receive their riders. The operation was attended with much squealing and groaning.

"They love not to leave their brethren," said Abdur Kad'r, pausing to take breath for a fresh torrent of abuse. The camels were forcibly persuaded, and Royson climbed into the high-peaked saddle. His last thonght, as he quitted the red glare of the camp fires, was that Irene might have snatched a few minutes from her rest, to bid him farewell. But she was nowhere to be seen, so, after a final hand-shake with Stump, he rode away into the night.

(To be continued.)

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POLICING THE EMPIRE.

VI.

THE RIDER OF THE PLAINS.

BY

E. S. OSBORNE.

(Author of "The Great North-West," etc.)

In the little Crimson Manual
it's written plain and clear
That who would wear the scarlet coat
shall say good-bye to fear;
Shall be a guardian of the right,
a sleuth-hound of the trail—
In the little Crimson Manual there's no
such word as "fail"—
Shall follow on though heavens fall,
or hell's top-turrets freeze,
Half round the world, if need there be,
on bleeding hands and knees.
It's duty, duty, first and last,
the Crimson Manual saith;
The Scarlet Rider makes reply:
"It's duty—to the death."
Robert Service ("Ballads of a
Cheechako.")

Twenty years ago I crossed the high prairies for the first time in a C. P. R. through train, and spent the whole of the first day out from Winnipeg in the company of a prominent member of the little House of Commons at Regina, which was then responsible for the governance of the vast territory out of which the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved a few years ago. He was a Cabinet Minister in point of fact, but had nothing to say about his political duties much preferring farming and ranching as a subject of conversation. We were within two hours of the prairie capital, when I asked him to explain the constitution of the North-West Territories. He said not a word in reply, but pointed to a solitary red-coated horseman cantering in a trail that ran parallel with the railway, about half a mile away. I turned myself into a point of interrogation. "He's the Constitution," was my friend's reply, "and we pay him—anyway Ottawa pays him—about fifty cents or two shillings a day. He's a plain policeman, though he wears a soldier's coat, and he's not allowed to use his gun till the other fellow shoots. But for all that, he really runs this big country—he's the only Constitution that counts when something happens. I and the rest of the legislative crowd merely do the talking." And with a grave smile that had more than one meaning the right honourable gentleman lifted his hat to the far-off, unseeing horseman—symbolically saluting that incomparable regiment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police which was, and still is, the most wonderful of all wonders of the Last West.

THE FIRST RIDERS.

When Great Britain's moiety of the North-American prairie-region was handed over to Canada by the Hudson Bay Company, and settlement began to trickle into its fertile wildernesses, the establishment of a force of mounted police was necessary for several reasons. In the first place there was an impression in Eastern Canada that the embers of the Riel Rebellion of 1870 had not been completely extinguished though scattered far afield, by the Wolseley expedition. Secondly, the Indian tribes were restless owing to the rapid diminution in the numerical strength of the northern herd of buffalo (estimated at 4,000,000 head in the fifties which formed their chief food supply. "My young men are hungry and angry," said an old Cree chieftain, "and it seems to them that there is only one buffalo left in the whole wide world." Thirdly, there had sprung up in what is now the extreme south west corner of the Province of Alberta a number of small trading settlements, mainly inhabited by fugitives from the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch in Montana and the Dakotas, where the Indian hunters and trappers exchanged furs and peltries for the vilest fire-water—provided, of course, that the American traders thought it inexpedient to pay what was owing in terms of bullets and buck-shot. These establishments Fort Whoop-up and the rest, were the scene of many murderous outrages, and the operations of the hunters in their employ, seeing that only the tongues and "robes" or hides of the buffalo they slaughtered were preserved, were rapidly destroying the only means of livelihood possessed by the aborigines of the Great Plains. In view of these threatened dangers a force of some 309 men, who could ride and shoot, was recruited at Winnipeg, and ordered forthwith to march across the plains, and drive the purveyors of "red-eye" whiskey (described by old-timers who tried it as a compound of colic and madness with a dash of vitriol) across the International boundary-line. These first few Riders of the Plains were very raw material for the most part—the younger son element predominated—but they came back from their thousand-mile jaunt with mahogany faces and muscles of steel, and a sufficient knowledge of prairie-craft, and most important of all, a well-earned reputation for enforcing the Queen's Peace with little or no bloodshed.

THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

Fort Whoop-up and the other small hells were repressed without the slightest trouble; the tough citizens faded away across the Line as soon as they caught sight of the Queen's scarlet. Only two or three shots were fired, and none of those who thus translated their threats into action escaped punishment on the spot. When the Indian chiefs saw the meaning of this new invasion of their unhappy hunting grounds they were not slow to express their gratitude for the cleansing of a canker that was eating up their people body and soul. And they gave the officer in command of the expedition a piece of information which surprised him greatly. From the moment the Nort-West Mounted Police had entered their country, so he was assured, they had been kept under close observation by Indian scouts, and on several occasions it would have been possible to stampede the horses and then destroy the whole force, or at any rate compel a disastrous retreat. The Commissioner and his staff had been ignorant of the existence of this ever-threatening danger; in after years they would have noticed and understood the Indian signals, wisps of smoke ascending, or the flashing of mirrors, by which the news of their coming was passed from band to band of watchful braves. But why were they allowed to march on unmolested? Because they wore scarlet coats, and there was a tradition among the Indians that men in scarlet had once made war on the men in blue (the uniform of the American cavalry so often overwhelmed in the series of Indian wars which cost the Western States thousands of lives and millions of money) and more than held their own with the help of faithful Indians. These long-remembered scarlet-coated heroes were "King George-men" and there can be no doubt whatever that the tradition in question was a composite memory, so to speak, of the War of Independence and that of 1812—14, in both of which the American attack on Canada failed disastrously.

A SUCCESSUL MAN-HUNT.

As the vast territory between the Red River and the Rockies was gradually settled the numerical strength of the North-West Mounted Police was increased, without, however, lessening the average day's work of officers and men. At no time has the establishment exceeded nine hundred of all ranks, and yet this small corps has always been responsible for the maintenance of law and order over some 1,500,000 square miles with a 700-mile frontier which, but for a sequence of iron posts, is nothing more that an imaginary line—except for the fact that "shoot law" and other forms of lawlessness obtain on the American side, whereas in Western Canada the criminal, professional, or amateur, has less chance than in London. There is not space in this sketch to give even a bald catalogue of the multifarious duties that form the routine work of the youngest constable. And whenever a new and complicated job—the collection of meterological information, for example, or the safeguarding of the herd of wood buffalo in an inaccessible part of Northern Athabasca—turns up and the legislative authorities wish to have it done expeditiously and efficiently and cheaply, the odds are that it will be handed over to the Mounted Police. Criminals, of course, are relentlessly hunted down; so great is the prestige of these prairie dectives who can boast that they have never lost a prisioner, that the Western desparado, the "bad man" of Bret Harte's or Owen Wister's yarns, is seldom or never seen north of the 49th parallel of latitude. Let one of a thousand instances of their successful man-hunts be given. In 1904 a mining prospector from Utah murdered his companion on the remote and desolate shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, and in time vague feelings of the latter's strange disappearance came to the ears of the northern patrol. The matter was investigated, the suspected man arrested, and over sixty witnesses brought down to Regina from the Far North. The net of circumstantial evidence was strong enough to hold the murderer, who confessed his crime before being hanged rather more than a year after the act. The amazing story of the Yukon murders, which would have surprised even Sherlock Holmes and his medical friend, is the most remarkable instance on record of the skill and patience of the North-West Mounted Police in following up a faint and dubious clue. But that story would be as long and intricate as any of Gaborian's novels. Wicked Indians, to use the American phrase, have seldom vexed the soul of the Canadian West. Justice is what the Indian most desires, and the Police have seen that he gets it—with the result that, except during the Riel Rebellion of 1885, there has never been any serious trouble between the white man and the red. The Crees and the Blackfeet Indians very well know that all his subtlety in evasion will not save an Indian offender from capture and the punishment he has earned. As Colonel S. B. Steele (who commanded Strathcona's Horse in South Africa) once told the writer, the mounted policeman with an aptitude for scout-craft only requires experience to make him a cleverer tracker than the Indian, despite the fact that the latter's skill in covering up his own trail or tracing another's is an inherited gift. In this, as in other open-air dectective work, intelligence beats instinct in the long run.

There is indeed no such word as fail in the little crimson-covered handbook which every member of the Mounted Police carries in an inner pocket. Innumerable instances of the unconquerable courage of these heroes in khaki (scarlet is now only the parade uniform) could easily be given; let one suffice. A few years ago in the depth of winter, when the spirit thermometer registered 53° below zero, it was imperative that a dispatch should be sent to a distant out-post. A young collegian who had just joined, volunteered and set off in the teeth of a white-hot blizzard. The message was never delivered, the bearer never returned. In the spring, when the deep snow had faded away, his body was found by an Indian trapper, and on the back of the undelivered despatch were the pencilled words: "Lost. Horse dead. Am trying to push on. Have done my best." Many have perished thus, invisibly, silently, without repining. Everywhere in the Far West and in the High North these Riders of the Plains have done their duty to the death, and, as every Englishman remembers, their devotion was shown as strikingly when so many of them volunteered to serve in the Canadian contingents for the South African War. For the help they gave the Mother Country in an hour of need they thought themselves rewarded beyond their deserts when, at King Edward's express wish, they were allowed to add the epithet "Royal" to the time-honoured designation of their corps. Not only Canada but the whole Empire has good reason to be grateful to the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

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HOW AUTHORS GET INSPIRATION.

A PUBLISHING EVENT.

Mr. Stanley Paul, the well-known publisher, of Essex-street, Strand, has acquired the publishing business of Messrs. Greening and Co. Limited Conversing on March 27 with a representative, he had something interesting to say about books and their authors. One famous authoress, he said, goes to St. Paul's Cathedral to think out her plots. She finds the silence of the place fascinating and stimulating to her imagination. Another—this writer is a lady whose name is a household word—lies on her back on her bed-room floor when wrestling with climaxes and disposing of the fortunes of her heroes and heroines. Another keeps walking up and down his study in a fever of anxiety till the inspiration penetrates his brain

Mr. Paul has his own views on the question of the depression of the book trade. He blames the cheap rates at which the public can borrow from the lending libraries. They are attempting to supply about 365 volumes in the year for an annual subscription of little more than two guineas. "Now the libraries," he said, "cannot out of the receipts on these terms buy sufficient new books to satisfy the public demand, and consequently the libraries are starved, the public is dissatisfied, and the publisher suffers in proportion. People are willing to pay 10s 6d. every week for a stall in the theatre, but for books from which they draw their amusement, and, perhaps, education also, they do not pay sufficient for their wants to be catered for."

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

For the historical novel Mr. Paul has a great hope. In his spring list alone there are no fewer than fourteen books dealing with historical subjects. The sex novel, which has had such a vogue for some years, is fast dying out, and the moral novel, which is always a closer approach to literature, is fast coming into its own.

"We return on an average twenty manuscripts every week," said Mr. Paul, "and that has been going on for the last four years. Some of them come back having been spring cleaned and freshened up, and some authors have even gone to the trouble and expense of retyping the whole manuscript. There is at present practically no market for the adventure story, and I have always made a point of only publishing those books which have been recommended by my manuscript readers, no matter what suggestions could be made by the anxious author.

The name of Messrs. Greening and Co. Limited will be retained, and as there are at present some 800 titles on its list, Mr. Stanley Paul, who will conduct both businesses, will control the management of over 1300 different books. The rise of the business of Mr. Paul has been rapid. Four and a half years ago he opened offices in Clifford's Inn, and started issuing books by such popular authors as "Rita," Miss E. Everett-Green, William Le Queux, Tom Gallon, and others. "I remember the opening of that office," he told a representative "There was no furniture in the room, not even the oilcloth on the floor when I was round looking at the place the first day. As I was there in walked Miss Helen Mathers, the well known author. There was only an old box in the room, and Miss Mather sat down on it while we discussed the publication of one of her books."

Under Mr. Paul's guidance the scope of Messrs. Greening's business will probably be enlarged until it can be run on the same lines as his original firm. A large number of more serious volumes will be added to balance the fiction library in the list, and among the first books announced are a series of "Memoirs or Secret History," concerning the French Revolution, the "Recollections of an Officer in Napoleon's Army," and a volume on Mme. de Pompadour in the Court series of French Memoirs.

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THE WAINSCOTTED ROOM.

BY

NORA TYNAN O'MAHONY,

Author of "Lady Betty's Lover," "Townward Ho!" &c., &c.,

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It was one lovely evening of April, when Letty and I were out motoring, that we first caught sight of it.

"Oh, what a lovely old house! and what a pity to see it empty and neglected as it is!" Letty cried, clasping her hands in mingled admiration and regret.

I brought the car to a standstill, and looked back at the house critically. Yes, for all its outward air of neglect it was a fine old building, beautifully situated, and with a lovely sloping lawn on which the daffodils danced gaily to-day in the sunshine. With a little taste and a small expenditure of money, it could easily be made a most lovely home.

To be sure it was a long way out of town, and the neighbourhood seemed lonely. Still, it was not myself I had to consider, and, of course, there was always the motor.

Letty, unlike myself, dearly loved the country, and with the children by her side would never think it lonely. Indeed, I had long been more or less irritably conscious of her never ceasing longing and heart-hunger for the fields—a thing inexplicable to me, who loved the pavement and the sights and sounds of city life. But since the death of our youngest-born three months before, and the threatened breakdown, as a consequence, of my wife's nervous system, one must needs look on such idiosyncracies with a tolerant eye, and give them their due meed of consideration. Besides, only that morning our doctor had told me quietly that a country life would be the best and most advisable means of restoring her shattered health and nerves.

That was why the house, despite its forlorn air arrested my attention; and why, a moment or two later, I stepped down from the car, crossed the road, and examined with interest the weather-beaten notice-board, with its dreary, half-defaced legend. "To be Let or Sold."

"Seems to have been untenanted a long while, judging from the look of things." I said thoughtfully; then turning to Letty I asked "Would you like to come and have a look at it?"

"I should love to," she replied, and alighted from the car with such alacrity as made the doctor's fear for her ultimate breakdown seem happily a little uncalled for.

A second later we were walking hand in hand up the somewhat steep avenue, Letty giving vent now and again to a little ecstatic cry of delight over the myriad daffodils that nodded their golden heads everywhere in the grass about us, and the little clumps of primroses, moonlight pale and innocent looking, that bordered the path by our feet. It was the daffodils, I daresay, that had attracted the foolish girl in the first instance—as though one's soul could subsist for ever on daffodils!

The house, however, did not seem so entirely neglected when viewed at closer quarters. The rooms as inspected through the bare panes of glass looked dry and comfortable, the wall papers seemed comparatively new, and had evidently been chosen by a person of taste. About the hall-door and in the pleasure ground lying in front of the house a recent if more or less half-hearted attempt at gardening had been made; and in the weather-worn lean-to greenhouse at one side of the house lovely nephitos and Gloire de Dijon roses were already in flower. Letty's eyes brightened and a rosy glad flush came into her pale cheeks at sight of them.

It was good to see it, and thus encouraged, I led her round to the front of the house and knocked loudly on the handsomely-wrought if much-discoloured brass knocker of the old oak door. I had hardly hoped for an answer, but after knocking loudly for the third time, an aged man in the garb of a working gardener appeared around the corner of the house from somewhere in the back ground.

"This house is to let." I said. "Might we see it?"

"Why, certainly, sir," he answered amiably, "if you'll just wait a minute till I go round and open the door to ye. I'll be round in a tick of the clock."

In a minute or two we heard the shuffling of feet in the hall: what seemed an infinity of bolts and bars were shoved back, and at last we gained admission.

The hall was large and roomy, well suited to a stately country mansion of the sort, the rooms on either side were proportionately spacious and lofty, and what we liked best of all, were filled with sunshine and light, while of the apartments overhead much the same might be said.

"What lovely rooms for the children!" Letty cried. "This one with the charming lilac paper would be splendid for the boys; and that long sunny room over the hall would make an ideal nursery for the little ones. And what a lovely lawn out-side for the children to play on!" she went on going towards the long wide window, and looking out upon what even I had to admit was a charming prospect.

"One might just turn them out there with nurse in linen hats and overalls, and there they would be quite safe and happy for the day. So different from town" she sighed, "with the poor little things boxed up in a house or else walking soberly through stiff parks and streets."

It was evident that her heart was quite set on the place.

"We could make this our own room," she went on, brightly, "and that one we just left with the four long windows would make a splendid schoolroom or a place to play in on wet days. There are plenty of others in the back that would do for the servants."

"That is, if you succeed in getting any servants to stay with you in this back of God-speed place," I replied a little grimly.

This was said on the staircase, where our guide stood patiently awaiting us, a large bunch of keys dangling from his forefinger.

My remark seemed to evoke an unexpected acquiescence from him.

"Ay that just be it, sir," he nodded, approvingly. "It be powerful hard to keep servants in it at all; the place be too lonesome, they do say. An' that's partly what drove the last two or three families out of it," he finished.

This gave one pause, and even Letty's ardour seemed damped for the moment. It suddenly struck me that the man seemed not over-anxious that we should become tenants. Perhaps he objected to losing his job as caretaker. The thought nettled me, and being of an obstinate disposition, I determined to go on.

"I suppose you live in the house?" I asked somewhat brusquely.

"Not exactly, sir," he answered. "Me and my old woman have a tidy cottage of our own back of here in the stable-yard. But she comes in now and again to clear away the dust, while I looks after things out of doors."

"Not too energetically," I said to myself. Then aloud, "Have you been here long?" I asked him.

"A matter of ten or twelve years, on and off. You see, sir, the place be that lonesome that no one ever stays in it any length of time," and his eyes wandered shiftily from my face.

With half-a-dozen healthy, happy children, their mother, governess, myself, and three or four servants, to say nothing of frequent visitors, I felt, however, that the place need not be too lonely for us. So I jotted down the agent's address, and determined to call on him next day.

The sum he named as the yearly rent was certainly not exorbitant; furthermore, he offered to sell me the house out-and-out for a figure that was truly tempting. However, with my usual caution, I thought it better to take the house on a year's trial first, ere deciding to adopt the other course.

Two months later we were installed in Newbury Grange. Once settled down, it was very pleasant indeed; and I rejoiced exceedingly that we had come to the country just in the very first flush of summer, when everything was looking its best and most beautiful.

It was so good to see the change in Letty, who seemed to have gone back to the days of her girlhood once more, looking every day fresher and sweeter. She spent nearly all her hours out-of-doors, wandering through the fields or the rose-bordered walks of the garden with an ecstatic smile of greeting for every new beauty that disclosed itself, while the children actually revelled in the freedom and the thousand and one hidden joys and surprises of the country which they now discovered for the first time.

Yes, the experiment had turned out well beyond my most roseate hopes; Letty's health was already restored, and we were going to be very happy, I felt. But one never knows; and we were little more than a month in the place when, as I had half-feared, we began to have trouble with the maids.

I suppose the place was lonely; and from their point of view there was, of course, a lamentable dearth of acceptable male society, since with town bred superiority they looked down on poor Hodge with supreme disdain. I fancied, in consequence, that it was only a round-about way of excusing themselves for leaving when they complained of not being able to sleep because of strange noises in the early morning; of doors opening and closing, and the sound of feet on the stairs. I laughed at the absurdity myself; feeling glad, nevertheless, that as my wife's nervous condition was well known to the maids, they had had the discretion not to disclose their foolish fears to her.

All I could say, however, would not disabuse them of the fixed idea that someone walked about the house in the dawning hours of morning. One housemaid left, and we had hardly time to replace her when the second one followed. It was too absurd and annoying, and after a time it seemed as if part of every day's duty was to scan the advertisement pages of the daily papers in search of upper and under house maids. Happily, cook was quite content, and there was little fear that nurse, who had been the guardian of Letty's infancy, as well as of her children's, would think of living us for any consideration whatever.

I wondered if any of the family or household had taken to sleep walking, but there was no evidence to go on. As, however, the wainscotted bedroom which the two housemaids shared between them seemed, according to them, the principal area of disturbance, I suggested to Letty the advisability of assigning them a brighter and airier room. For that one, with its ancient oaken floor and dusky wainscotted walls, was decidedly dark and sunless; besides, no matter how well aired, it always seemed to smell musty and close.

The maids seemed more contented after this, and I heard no complaints for a while. Encouraged by the renewal of peace in the household, and Letty's quite marvellous restoration to health, I felt heartened to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of our wedding by giving a somewhat belated "house-warming" to our friends. And as nearly all of them lived at a distance, it became incumbent on us to put up as many of them as we could for the night, so that the household resources were likely to be strained to the utmost.

That was why I asked Marion, my youngest and favourite sister, and the most adaptable dear girl in the world, if she would mind sleeping in the house-maids' discarded room if we put a stretcher there, and fixed her up as comfortably as we could for just one or two nights. Of course, she said she would not mind in the least.

We had always, I should say, had the intention, since the maids left it, of fixing the room up in more modern style, opening out an extra window and getting in more light and air as well as renovating the worm-eaten wainscotting; but so far nothing had been done. Some old pieces of furniture had been temporarily stored away there, including an ancient spinet, an heirloom in Letty's family, and for which we had not as yet selected a more suitable corner of the house.

Our house-warming proved a huge success; in addition to the house-party almost everyone we asked came down from town by train or motor-car. Letty was quite jubilant about its eclat to me next morning. As usual, despite her tiredness, she had been out through the garden before breakfast, lavishing almost as much tender admiration and affection on the dahlias and chrysanthemums of autumn as had formerly been given to the April daffodils and the roses of June.

"Fox has just been telling me," she said gaily, her eyes very bright and her cheeks a pretty pink from the cold morning air (Fox, by the way, was the late caretaker, still retained in the capacity of gardener's help) Fox has just been telling me that there wasn't such a festivity—a spree," I think he called it—in the house since a certain great ball that took place here more than forty years ago. And he told me such a tale about it dear, how the then master of the house was a rich, elderly man, married to a lovely young girl, of whom he was unreasonably jealous. She had no children, poor thing, and was very fond of gaiety, having little to do, and plenty of money to do it with. In addition, there was a cousin of hers, a handsome young officer of cavalry, who was evidently deeply in love with her. No one could ever say, however, that she gave him any encouragement till the night of this big ball, and as he was starting for India and active service next day, my lady perhaps showed herself overkind, and danced a great many more dances with him than was perhaps quite wise or becoming.

"Everyone could see that the husband was furious; still for that one night the poor foolish young thing seemed determined to be recklessly gay, and not all her rightful lord and master's black looks and frowns seemed able to deter her. Things were looking dangerous, everyone declared; and sure enough, before the last of the guests had departed, an angry scene had taken place between husband and wife, in which the former showed himself very violent. So that folk were not altogether surprised to hear next day that the wife had gone off with herself, having doubtless made up her mind at the last moment to leave the brutal husband and fly with the cousin who loved her.

"The husband was broken-hearted, but people didn't altogether sympathize with him, believing that he had brought it on himself through his own insane jealousy and violence. Anyhow, he lived the life of a recluse, of one rather who was hardly in his right mind, for a year or two; then sold off the house and went no one knows where; perhaps in search of his erring wife.

"The cousin, it appears, was barely three weeks in India when he met with a soldier's death defending a frontier outpost, and what had become of the woman he had loved no one ever knew. It's a tragic tale, isn't it, dear?" Letty shivered a little, "especially since they say the wife had all along seemed so innocent and good."

"It's a depressing story," I agreed, and then the breakfast bell rang.

I thought my sister Marion looked a little pale and tired as she joined the rest of our somewhat straggling party at the belated breakfast.

"Tired, little girl?" I asked. "How did you sleep?"

She opened her mouth as though about to say something, then looked towards Letty and seemed to change her mind.

"One expects to feel tired after dancing all night, doesn't one?" she asked somewhat lamely.

"And I can't say I slept very well."

It was an hour or two later ere I got a chance to speak to her alone. Her malaise air, and pale, preoccupied looks had made me vaguely uneasy. Surely it wasn't going to be the housemaid's story over again.

"Listen, Geoff," she said to me earnestly when at last we were alone, laying her hand appealingly on my arm. "Is this house haunted?"

"I have no reason to believe it, personally," I said, a little guardedly. "But why do you ask?"

"Well, you know, I don't want to frighten poor Letty with the recital of my experience, but what I'm going to tell you is absolutely the truth, and you needn't laugh at me, Geoff, please."

I never felt less inclined to laugh in my life being only possessed at the moment of a shamefaced regret for asking poor Marion to sleep in that sinister-looking room.

"Go on," I said.

"Well, I don't know how long I was asleep last night, or rather this morning, when I suddenly felt conscious of music being played somewhere very close at hand."

"You were dreaming, my dear. That last waltz with Harry de Burgh was still running through your head," I said, attempting to be flippant.

"I wasn't dreaming, Geoff; I was just as wide awake as I am now. And when I looked towards where the music came from, I saw distinctly in the dim light—you know I always keep a nightlight burning— a beautifully dressed young girl—she did not seem more than twenty—sitting before the old spinet, and running her fingers dreamily over the keys. She wore an oldfashioned but very lovely gown of white satin with hooped skirts, all laced and trimmed with pearls, with strings of lovely pearls on her hair also and around her bare white shoulders, and oh, Geoff, she had the loveliest face all grace and sparkle and sweetness.

"I think I must have been not quite wholly awake when I first caught sight of her, for I cried to her quickly: 'Hush! You'll wake up all the children with your music.' It was then that she turned to look at me, with dimpling cheeks, and flashing teeth, and shining eyes—all the alluring, roguish charm of a beloved but wilful child caught in some innocent piece of naughtiness. And while I stared at her in fascinated wonder—for hers was the most winsome face I had ever seen—she arose from the spinet and glided across the room, then disappeared like a vision through the closed door—the closed door, mind you, Geoff!"

I did my best to persuade Marion again that she had been dreaming, but I only succeeded in making her cross. So it ended in my asking her not to say anything to Letty or the others of what she had seen or thought she had seen.

It was high time, in any case, that something should be done to the wainscotted room—it was really a most depressing and unwholesome-looking dungeon. So I sent a card to Storey and Wood's next day to send down their man and give an estimate for the entire repanelling and decorating of one room, in addition to a few lesser jobs throughout the house, most of the rooms of which had been "done down" for us before we entered into occupation. The estimate was speedily made out, and it was arranged that Storey and Wood's men should come over from Hazelthorpe and start at the work on the following Monday morning.

It was in a foolishly mistaken anticipation of their, early arrival that day, that I left my couch a full two hours before my usual time, and prepared to stroll leisurely downstairs. Letty was asleep, everything in the nursery was quiet, and as yet there was no sign of any of the maids being astir. But as I gently opened the door of my room the picture that met my gaze on the staircase outside caused me to fall back in amazement.

Walking down the wide staircase in front of me was the figure of a young girl, a woman—yet hardly a woman. Her white satin hooped gown had a silvery sheen: there were ropes of pearls about her neck and in her clustering brown curls, and as she turned to look at me, her slender whitehand on the balustrade and one tiny foot in its pearl-encrusted white satinslipper thrust out beneath her gown and poised in the act of descent I did not need to be told that this lady with the lovely face and dimpling, alluring smile was Marion's lady of the wainscotted room.

As I looked at her, longing to speak, yet tongue-tied, the radiant look in her face was slowly replaced by one of shame and anguish. Then she slowly walked, or, rather, glided down the stairs, finally disappearing from my gaze along a corridor near the door of the wainscotted room of mystery.

Not only did I feel sure that this was the lady whom Marion had seen, but I also felt an intuitive certainty that she was the unhappy heroine of the elopement story which Letty had told to me. Such a weirdly strange experience, it need not be said, gave me plenty of room for reflection between that and breakfast time.

The workmen arrived just after breakfast, and having wasted the usual amount of time over the adjustment of ladders and the assortment of their tools, got at last to work on the old wainscotting somewhere about mid-day. It was about an hour and a half later just as I came in from a bit of wild duck shooting, feeling pleasantly eager for luncheon, that the foreman asked to see me.

He had a decidedly momentous and important look, and though somewhat chagrined at the delay to my lunch hour, I followed him obediently upstairs when he informed me that there was "summat, sir as I'd like you to see." When we reached the corridor leading to the scene of his labours I saw that the other two men stood idle outside the door of the wainscotted room. Had they already decided the strike work. I wondered?

However, I was soon to know all about it.

The foreman conducted me into the room, wall of which was already dismantled of its wooden covering, and pointed dramatically to a great newly-made rent in the wainscotting at the other side, reaching from the floor to about five feet above it. There seemed to be quite a large space inside; but for a moment or two my eyes, still dazzled by the mid-day sun out-of-doors found it difficult to discern anything but a great black chasm. Seeing my difficulty, the man struck a match, and as he did so I fell back in horror and amazement.

There, in a secret hiding-place within the oaken wainscot, lay a skeleton with grinning skull and long, thin, bony fingers, the skeleton of a woman for a surety, for around her neck there still lay dust-strewn strings of pearls, and about the bones of the once fair body hung shreds and tatters of priceless old lace and a yellowed, once white, satin gown, the skirt of which here and there disclosed the bared and pitifully grotesque outlines of the old-fashioned "hoops"; the fleshless feet were still held fast in the remnants of what once had been a tiny, high-heeled pair of pearl-embroidered shoes.

So this was the mystery of the Wainscoted Room! No wonder that the place should have held such an eerie, depressing air, such a tainted, uncanny atmosphere!

A mystery, too, in great measure was its history bound to remain, for with the principal actors all vanished in the past, one could never be sure how it was that this poor victim of villainy had been brought to such an untimely death. Had she been poisoned, stabbed, strangled? No one could now tell us. Worst of all, perhaps, had she been immured here by an insanely jealous husband, and left to die the slow death of starvation and thirst, locked in behind many doors from which no moan or cry for help might ever reach to any human ear save one, and that one pitiless?

Whatever tortures she may have endured, it was later proved beyond shadow of doubt that the skeleton in the wainscotted room was that of the lovely if foolish young wife of my jealous and no doubt insane predecessor, she who was supposed to have run away with the cousin who loved her. We had the remains removed, of course, and got them Christian burial in the graveyard under the shadow of the old church tower.

Perhaps that was why the ghost of the murdered lady never troubled us again; or perhaps it was that she, poor bruised and innocent thing, was content to lie quiet and at rest, now that her fair fame as an honest wife was at last redeemed and unsmirched. To have been murdered—that had been cruel and terrible enough—but to have one's name unjustly handed down to posterity as that of a shameless woman who had left her husband for the arms of another—she that had only shown a girlish, fond, cousinly affection in the last sad hours before parting—that were indeed too much for the lovely and innocent lady, the memory of whose childlike, elusive charm and smile still haunts me sometimes in the dawn of day. For unlike other ghostly visitants, it was in the dawn, not the dark, that her "walking" was done: that very hour of the dawning day in which, after her lover-like cousin had bade her a lifelong farewell, her husband had cruelly done her to death.

I felt grateful to have been the means even indirectly, of setting the poor soul at last at rest. But though she troubled none of us again, the knowledge of the tragedy so long lying hidden beside us put even my commonsense self not a little out of conceit with the Grange. It had not been possible, either, to keep the whole truth of what had occurred from Letty's ears; and as aconsequence, there were certain distressing symptoms of a return of her old nervousness.

So, on the whole, I felt glad that I had been wise in my generation, and taken Newbury Grange on a year's trial, instead of buying it outright as I had been tempted at first to do. And yet, when our one year's tenancy was up, and we folded our tents and moved away to fresh woods and pastures new, it was almost with a feeling of loneliness and reluctance that I bade goodbye to the strange old house, and the memory of the lovely laughing lady who had walked there in the dawn.

CONCERNING SLATTERY.

[By H. C. S.]

"What puzzles me" said Major Corkran, "is how Slattery continues to keep his head above water."

"Makes a bit racing" suggested the Colonel.

"Racing" ejaculated Major Corkran, "we hear the dickens of a lot about what he wins, but divil a word about his losses, and I happen to know that he's had a pretty disastrous season."

"His people," hinted the Colonel.

"Haven't got a penny, that is to say, they pinch and scrape to give Slattery a hundred a year. Don't tell me he keeps four ponies in training, and runs them in every big race-meeting in India on a hundred a year, and a captain's pay."

"My dear Corkran," said the Colonel, a trifle pompously "I think you allow your dislike of Slattery to get the better of your judgment, I happen to know that he has not been borrowing from natives, I asked him myself one day. As Colonel of the regiment I think it my duty to look after the lads, so one day when he was up at the bungalow, I asked him a straight question and he replied in the negative."

The Colonel's fatherly air exasperated Major Corkran; the two were alone in Orderly Room, for the Major had purposely remained behind to have a talk with the Colonel, and to air those perplexities which had tormented him ever since the little local race-meeting of the week before, when the rumour of Slattery's heavy losses had come to his ears.

"I think it's a pity you ever gave him the billet of Acting Paymaster" he said at length, trying to infuse a meaning note in his voice.

"I fail to understand you" said the Colonel stiffly, putting his papers together with a deliberate neatness which fretted the Major's much-tried nerves. "I have always gone on the principle that responsibility strengthens a character, and the post of Acting Paymaster is one which not only develops a man's business instincts—"

"Instincts be hanged" said the Major explosively, "what I want to know is, who's keeping an eye on Slattery's accounts; has anyone checked his cash since the last Quarterly Board?"

"Do you mean to insinuate—" Words failed the Colonel as he mopped his shining bald head.

"Between you and me" said Major Corkran, mollified by the effect of his frank speech, "I have suspicions. Slattery dropped about five thousand rupees over the Civil Service Cup, and at least another two thousand here the other day. What's more I happen to know on good authority that he has paid up, and once more I ask where does the money come from?"

Colonel Wickham rose abruptly, and with firm resolve gleaming through his gold-rimmed pince-nez he fixed Major Corkran with a fiery glance.

"I will send for Slattery at once" he said decisively, "not that I believe for an instant—"

"Of course not" said Major Corkran, summoning the orderly.

"Go to Captain Slattery and tell him the Colonel wishes to see him at once at Orderly Room" he commanded.

"Suppose," said the Colonel when they were once more alone "suppose all turns out to be in order, shan't I look rather,—or that is to say, shall I not seem to have been rather—well, rather precipitate?"

"It commits you to nothing" said his second-in-command testily, "and even if it did it's your obvious duty."

"I do not require to have my duty pointed out to me," said the Colonel making the most of his five foot six inches, "and I may tell you Corkran, that I believe the whole thing to be a delusion on your part, born of the prejudice you have always had against Slattery. I know him more intimately than you do, and he has been most kind and helpful in assisting me to plan the coops for my poultry and to lay out the chicken-run. We have had frequent conversations and my impression of him does not in the least coincide with yours."

Major Corkran's short moustache bristled aggressively, "He's not been long enough with us for anyone to know him very well" he said shortly.

The Colonel looked at him with dignified disapproval. "Under the circumstances I prefer to interview Captain Slattery by myself" he said coldly.

Major Corkran accepted his dismissal calmly and passed from the dim cool little room into the blazing sunshine of the parade ground; as he did so he saw the distant figure of the graceless Slattery sauntering carelessly across the maiden.

A curt note from the Colonel roused Major Corkran from his comfortable after-tiffin slumber. He was not in the best of tempers at having to dress again and set forth in the heat of the day on a bicycle to obey the summons.

He found the Colonel still in uniform, and full of excitement. He had occupied the interval in working himself up into a great state of indignation.

"Sit down Corkran" he said, "first let me tell you that I am quite convinced that you have discovered a mare's nest. I flatter myself that I am a judge of character, and Slattery's demeanour is emphatically not that of a guilty man. He merely appeared surprised when I asked him for the key of the safe, and gave it to me without demur, absolutely without demur. What do you think of that?"

"I think that it proves nothing" said Corkran, "did you expect to have to take it from him by force?"

"You are taking up an attitude" said the Colonel icily, "which plainly indicates personal animus directed against this unfortunate young man. I spoke to Slattery for several minutes afterwards. We had a pleasant conversation, and he was very polite in the manner in which he asked after my poultry, and how my imported hens were laying."

Major Corkran's beetling brows met in a frown. "Did you open the safe?" he inquired.

"I went at once to the guard-room and did so" said the Colonel, "but it occured to me that I ought to have a witness to the transaction, and also that I did not know what sum of money should be there, so I did not trouble to count it. That is how matters stand at the present time."

"How does that establish Slattery's innocence?" asked the Major ironically.

The Colonel's face became purple with heat and annoyance.

"Just to satisfy you of the absurdity of your suspicions, I shall get the Adjutant to come with me to examine the cash account, and see if the money in the safe tallies with it" he said.

"An admirable idea" said Corkran, with a touch of sarcasm.

"I trust," added the Colonel, "that you have not mentioned the matter to anyone except myself, for I think, in fact I may say with some certainty that an action for criminal libel—"

But the Major was already on his bicycle, going in search of his interrupted repose.

Considering the very hilarious scenes enacted at mess that evening, Captain Slattery, who had been the moving spirit of the orgies presented a wonderfully fresh appearance the next day as he obeyed the Adjutant's summons to orderly-room. A certain pallor, and a rather haggard appearance were easily accounted for by the fact that he had only managed to snatch an hour's sleep since the time that his bearer had received him from the supporting arms of two fellow-revellers whose steps were almost as uncertain as his own.

As he went through the open door, the buzz of talk within was succeeded by a tense silence. His face became a shade paler, but he saluted his chief with his accustomed easy nonchalance.

Colonel Wickham sat at his desk with a judicial air, his portentous frown suggested the final exhortation and the black cap.

"Do you wish to speak to me sir?" asked Captain Slattery in as careless a tone as he could muster.

"Yes, Captain Slattery. I asked you for the key of your safe. I went to the pay office with the Adjutant to examine your cash account. We find that instead of the twelve thousand odd rupees which you should have, the safe contains considerably less than a thousand. What have you to say?"

The sweat stood out on Slattery's forehead, his hands twitched slightly, but he gave a little snickering laugh.

"All I have to say, sir, is that when I handed you over the key of the safe, the correct balance was in the safe. I don't know what you've done with the money in the meantime."

* * *

"You may say what you like about princely pay" observed Major Corkran to the Adjutant a few weeks later, "but I fancy the Colonel will find that deficit rather hard to make good."

The Adjutant chuckled. "Slattery was wise to send in his papers" he said.

"Jolly lucky to escape a court-martial" answered the Major. "Hush! here comes the Colonel."

"Never know what to say to him since that affair" said the Adjutant.

"I'll tell you what "not" to say" murmured Major Corkran, "as you value your life, don't ask him how his imported hens are laying!"

THE REAL OLD VIRGINIA.

All light literature and most history books convey an impression that the slave-owners of the Southern States, like those of the West Indies, were a small caste owning swarms of slaves. Now there were 50,000 in Virginia, and one half of them owned less than five apiece, say one family. Only 114 had a hundred and upwards, and a hundred negroes of all ages represented *at the most* £10,000. Land was always very cheap for an old country, being abundant and usually very poor, either naturally so, or worked out to asterility inconceivable to those who have never tested it. As security, slaves were always taken in perference to land, being readily saleable in the cotton States. Very few people indeed had an estate worth over £10,000 freehold, the value that is to say of an outlying 400 acre farm at that time on an average English estate, and the equivalent of the *annual incoms* of scores of West India families which sometimes owned from two to four thousand negroes! The former, under the magic touch of the Southern literary cult, is "a princely estate." What, then, of the others? The old West Indian again was a man of the world, wined and dined perpetually with ships and regiments, and was constantly in England. His daughters, as we all know, were often in the London marriage market, sufficiently well-endowed to prop up tottering peerage or redeem a great estate. South Carolina was the only American Slave State that faintly approached the old West Indian scale in these respects.

There had never been anything like this in Virginia. The planters or land-owners, judged by any other standard, were in fact quite poor men. As there was no other industry, and everybody lived by farming, for the most part, poor land, it was only this simple standard combined with a certain rude comfort owing to an abundance of fixed labour indoors and out (too much indeed), that made possible the happy and tolerably care-free lives the Virginians led. Contrary to the accepted superstition, there were no large houses in Virginia. Compared to the little new England farmhouses, it is true the better-class Virginia "mansion" was capacious. It is in relation to these, no doubt that half-consciously American writers judge the others, and use terms quite misleading to outsiders. Any one may run out of Washington to-day and in a few hours see for themselves the whilome houses of the principal families of Virginia on the banks of the James or elsewhere, either falling to decay in the hands of common farmers, or furbished up out of recognition as the summer homes of prosperous Northerners. Four or five of these, such as Westover, the Brandons, or Rosewell, have done steady duty in books and magazines as show types ever since the war, for the simple reason that they are the best. They are plain, square, or oblong structures in more or less Georgian style. Their dimensions are those of a small manor-house in England, or of such Georgian houses as one so often finds at the edge of a country town inhabited by a prosperous solicitor. There were not six in the State that if dropped down in England a square of £2000 a year would not have remodelled and added to at once. But to the faithful and the simple, much less conspicuous ones even than these are still "princely mansions," frequently "baronial halls," and their former owners with twenty log cabins of negroes and 1500 acres of land worth before the war £10,000 are "nabobs," and sometimes "barons," on the strength of it. It is both wonderful, nay pitiful, this cult of balderdash. For it was the unconscious but well-bred simplicity, content with what might be called the homespun life, and quite innocent of half the requirements and superfluities of the well-to-do in the outer world, that made the charm of Virginia and of its people.—From "The Real Old Virginia," by A. G. Bradley, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for April 1913.

THE FRENCH CLAIM TO CHAUCER.*

No quality of the French people is more admirable than their patriotism. One sees it as strongly in the critic who claims French paternity for every development of European literature as in the bourgeois spending his Sunday afternoon at the Invalides. In the present instance the critic is M. Legouis, the well-known Professor of English Literature at Paris, and the subject of his claim is Chaucer, himself the father of British poetry. The claim is not, of course, an entirely new one. It was first made by M. Sandras in 1859 and has been since repeated, not without a show of confirmatory evidence. Sandras, though his avowed object often overpowered his judgment, unearthed not a little; recent criticism has disclosed more; and the completion of the collected edition of Machaut's works now in progress may, as M. Legouis prophesies, reveal still further sources of influence. Indeed, even the most patriotic English critics have never denied that French models were paramount during Chaucer's first period, that which preceded his visit to Italy in 1372 and 1373. Unfortunately very little of his work at this time survives, but we have enough to show how great and far-reaching was the change which followed the Italian journey. This M. Legouis does not deny, but he emphasizes the fact that the metres which the poet adopted after this change were metres of the French Trouveres, not the popular *terza rima and ottava* of the Italians. Pursuing the same policy he leans always to a French origin where there is any possibility of both a French and Italian model, and he supports these arguments by assertions as to the similarity in spirit between Chaucer's work and that of the Trouveres. Now there is undoubtedly some truth in M. Legouis's statements of fact. Chaucers rhythems are typically French, not typically Italian. Then, again, the poet undoubtedly used French models. But his version of the *Roman de la Rose* and by far the greater part of his has often to content himself with mere assertion, as when he says that the poet for his Troilus "very probably made use of the *Roman de Troie* by Benoit de Sainte-More, and had elsewhere reminiscences of Marie de France." But it is when he comes to the Canterbury Tales, where the Italian spirit disappears, that the weak point of the critic's case is disclosed. Here he can go no further than the mere assertion that the poet "is always French, but that, as a French writer might also do, he drew treasures from other lands. Thus to a groundwork which never disappeared he added some Italian and Latin variation, and in the end again it was in his French style and manner that he painted contemporary society in England." The statement is, however, almost unsupported by argument, and surely no impartial reader can deny that, if the Tales were, as regards form, inspired by Italy, the outlook and spirit of them is entirely English. They were a new voice in Europe, and a voice which has ever since been characteristic of English literature more than of any other. Traces of French influence there must be in a poet who was attracted to and writing for a Court still French in culture. But the remarkable thing about Chaucer is the ease with which he transfigures his effete French models, filling them with a new and vital spirit.

But although one may disagree with M. Legouis's main argument, his book is more than a discussion of origins. The writer is a scholar with a genuine appreciation of his subject, and as an essay in literary criticism his book is worth careful study. France (as M. Lailavoix shows in his Introduction) has been very generous to Chaucer in the way of criticism, and this is probably the most complete treatment of the subject yet written by a Frenchman. It suffers, of course, a little from having been primarily written for an audience ignorant of Chaucer's work, but the translator has minimized this disadvantage by discreet adaptation, and the book may be thoroughly recommended as a companion to one of the most fascinating studies in English literature.

* Geoffrey Chaucer. By Emile Legouis. J. M. Dent and Son.

BEAUTY AND BAD TEMPER.

THE JAVA PEACOCK AND ITS SPITEFUL WAYS.

Beauty and bad temper are not generally supposed to run side by side, at any rate amongst human beings, but these two attributes often come together in the world of beasts. Possibly the worst-tempered bird in the Zoological Society's gardens at the present moment is the Java pea cock. It will be some time before he is the most beautiful. He has not been very long in the gardens, and he has looked more or less dull ever since he was sent as part of the Malay collection. This summer he will reach sixth year of age, which is the year of his sudden and splendid maturity.

The pea fowl, the emblem of vanity and pride, has been imported into the West from two parts of the world. India has given us the foolish bird with the big tail that has the hoop-like screechy voice, the fowl that has been accepted in old English gardens for its decorative quality, but has never been liked by any decent lover of poultry. The Indian peacock has won nobody's love. From Java, however, a better, nobler beast has been exported. It was sent through the Dutch line of the Pacific Ocean until it reached Japan. There it seems to have been the early inspiration of all Japanese art.

Bronze, gold, and copper, with over a splendid metallic green with a high bayonet-like crest, are characteristics of the brilliant Japanese prints. All these will be seen when summer comes along by the pea fowl in the Zoo. The female as biological knowledge can tell us will always remain dull. The male is fairly dull just now, but the keeper believes, and expresses his belief loudly, that he is the most spiteful of the animals in the Zoo. And when he will certainly be the most beautiful.

As to spitefulness, there is a little pampas cat in the small mammal house. Any lady who sees it would desire it as a pet. Any hare or rabbit who listens quietly to its voice will envy its evil fluency.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

(1) It is not easy to deal with hackneyed topics in a fresh and interesting manner, but Joseph Selwyn has managed to infuse a good deal of brightness and originality into his "Free Thoughts On Various Subjects." He covers very wide ground and the essays are consequently slightly superficial, but as the author lays no claim to any particular depth of thought, or to exhaustive study, this light treatment is rather an advantage than otherwise, for the reader is enabled to assimilate without mental fatigue the author's pleasantly presented precepts. 'Education,' 'heredity,' 'happiness,' 'the drink evil,' 'woman,' 'moderation,'—these are a few of the subjects under consideration, and one may add that they are enriched with many of the dear old anecdotes which have lately fallen into disuse as the means whereby a moral may be pointed and a tale adorned.

(2) In "Love and Ethics," Ellen Key once more breaks a lance in the fight against convention. In her earnest attempt to establish the right marriage relation and to raise the standard of sex morality, the author claims that a thorough revision of all the present social forms is essential. She is obviously a profound believer in the axiom that liberty is responsibility, for she teaches that from the granting of increased freedom would ensue a gain of dignity, and a development of the sense of duty. Ellen Key is an author, whose work is always worthy of consideration, even if one is unable to agree with all her views. Her exposition of the so-called 'new morality' is given with clearness and conciseness and her sincerity and singleness of purpose are apparent throughout the book.

(3) F. J. Gould's book "Our Empire" is, indeed, a powerful inducement to those who are disposed to 'think imperially.' Starting with a general view of the Empire, and of its extent and activities, the author proceeds to point out the duties of citizenship and the privileges and opportunities of those who have had the good fortune to enter the world as British subjects. A brief but comprehensive survey of the over-sea Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the Protectorates, follows; an interesting description of India under the British Raj is given, and the closing chapter, which is entitled "The Call of the Empire," appeals to Britain's sons and daughters to help to shoulder the burden and to carry in the splendid pioneer work which in the heroic part carried the benefits of civilization into the uttermost corners of the world. The story of the Empire's growth is one which every young citizen should learn. Parents and teachers will find in F. J. Gould's book a valuable ally in the inculcation of civic pride and duty.

(4) "China Jim" is a bright and interesting description of the life and adventures of an IndianMutiny Veteran. Major-General J. T. Harris, whose nickname forms the title of the book, seems to have enjoyed a long run of exceptional good fortune; for, to judge from his recollection, his eighty-one years seem to have been visited with more strokes of good luck than usually fall to the lot of mortals. Above all he appears to have thoroughly enjoyed his long and varied career, and we are glad that he deemed its record worthy of being penned, for his book is quite engrossing, and incidentally, it helps us to form an idea of the social conditions and customs which prevailed in India at the time of the Mutiny.

(5) The cynical advice on the cover of "The Every-day Savoury Book" is but an echo of the ancient hint—"Feed the Brute." "Would you keep man's temper sweet, give him tasty things to eat," if the intelligent housewife succeeds in producing even a few of the dainty dishes described by Marie Worth, her household should be singularly free from those "fierce domestic broils" which follow monotonous and bad cooking. This little shilling handbook should achieve popularity, and should be of great assistance to the harassed housewives who have such difficulty in devising those culinary varieties which are the spice of cookery.

(6) "The Diners'-out Vade Mecum" is in no sense a humourous work, although the author has penned it in a somewhat facetious style. It is a guide to the diner-out, and therefore of serious import, for upon its advice are determines what tie to wear which fork to use, and the manner in which pips and cherry-stones may be decently made away with. It is terrible to think that we have dined out for years and years without having invoked the expert advice provided in the "Vade Mecum." We have not made our type of moustache the determining factor in our choice between thick and clear soup; we have not understood that an invitation to dine at 7-15, meant that the meal was at the half-hour; we have not dreamed of alleviating our sombre waistcoats with a hair-chain; we have not guarded against an ostentatious use of condiments; we have not fortified ourselves before the eventful day by committing to memory a few choice quotations and suitable topics for discussion. All these omissions might have been avoided by the purchase of Alfred Miles' little volume, it is, however, to be feared that his advice is not wholly reliable, and that strict adherence to his precepts might result in minor social blunders which we are none of us anxious to commit. We must, however be grateful to the well-meaning author for some of the half-forgotten anecdotes which he has rechanted for our benefit. We are glad to meet once more the tale of Douglas Jerrold who, on being asked the name of the gentleman who was dancing with his wife, replied "I don't know, some member of the Royal Humane Society, I should think."

(7) Elizabeth Robins has given us in her new novel a sermon which her readers will find it difficult to ignore. "Where are you going to . . . . . ?" is the title of the book, and the beginning of the child is little song which Bettina is always singing. Bettina and her elder sister live with their invalid mother in the country, and in these peaceful rural surroundings the idyll of their first loves and of their first sorrows is played. In the first part of the book we are given no hint as to the coming tragedy, or such a slight hint that the full horror if the disaster seems to come with terrible force. The girls are invited to stay with an aunt who lives in London, and their mother allows them to accept, much to their delight. They set out full of joyous anticipation, but they are decoyed away to a house of ill-fame, whence only the elder sister escapes. When she summons aid and goes back to Bettina's rescue, she discovers to her horror that she knows neither the name of the street, nor the number of the house where the poor young girl, child almost, is entrapped. The reader must follow the denouement for himself, but Miss Robins is too true an artist and too earnest a preacher to mar her effects by providing a rescue for Betty. The last we see of the victim is the last that the anguished sister saw a bright excited girl dancing, and singing in her sweet voice "Where are you going to . . . ?" The question has been answered numberless times in ways too terrible to contemplate, and it is well that we should all be brought to the realization of how wide-spread is the infamous traffic by which modern civilization is disgraced. Elizabeth Robins has not shirked the task of speaking freely upon subjects which most people agree tacitly to ignore; a more powerful tract has never been written, a cleverer book has never come from the pen of this distinguished author.

(8) Maud Diver's latest book "The Hero of Herat" is an interesting study of the life and character of Eldred Pottinger. The story, in the main strictly historical, has been carefully compiled from reliable sources, and but for the introduction of one or two minor characters, is in no sense a work of fiction. Eldred Pottinger is revealed as an attractive personality and as a hero in the truest meaning of the word. The record of his achievements contains innumerable examples of his conscientious and self-effacing devotion to duty; his soldierly courage and his upright singleness of aim made him a valuable man in the troublous times of the siege of Herat, and it is scarcely surprising that Maud Diver should display a warmth of appreciative enthusiasm in the unfolding of Pottinger's dramatic career. Something of the innate modesty of the man may be deduced from his attitude towards those who acclaimed him as hero. In one of his letters he writes:—"You mention that Lady Macnaughten says the name of Pottinger is a passport all over India, of that I can assure you there is no doubt, but Smith and Johnston and Thompson, etc. are quite as good, and both pockets full of money are a great deal better than all put together!" No doubt the sister to whom he wrote discounted much of this cynical utterance, for Pottinger's services obtained full recognition and his family were justly proud of him. As an interesting and instructive book Maud Diver's "Hero of Herat" is to be recommended, and we shall await in pleasurable anticipation the promised sequel.

(9) "A Star of the East," which completes Charles Pearce's trilogy of the mutiny, is a stirring tale replete with excitement and with adventures of every description. Nara, the half-caste dancing-girl, occupies the position of heroine, while Clare Stanhope, a mercenary society butterfly, provides an admirable foil. The action takes place in the mutiny year, and begins with Guy Horsford's quixotic rescue of Nara, the dancing-girl of the Rajah of Dakhur, whom an old rogue named Hoosein Khan is trying to exploit. Horsford discovers that Nara is the daughter of a dead friend, Jack Folliot, and he manages to get the twelve-year old girl away from Hoosein Khan's clutches, and to send her to be educated in England. Clare Stanhope, who is in love with Guy, hears a garbled version of the story, and thereupon marries a rich rival out of pique: as may be supposed, the marriage is not a success, in spite of the worldly advantages it brings, Nara's subsequent adventures are many and varied, and the only possible solution to the difficulties of the situation, is to be found in the dramatic scene with which the story concludes. Those who like adventurous romance will welcome this interesting story. It is likely to prove one of the favourites of the year.

(10.) "The Lovers of Sanna" is a good example of one of the most pleasing types of modern fiction. We are not confronted with any problems of warped psychology or with any descriptions of discreditable careers, the tale is simply that of a girl who tires of waiting for the avowal of a "laggard in love," and turns happily to a more impetuous wooer. The adventures of Sanna and of her friend Julian are told in a happy vein of comedy, we are in fact quite sorry to part with this delightful pair, although we leave them in each other's company. We could do with more books of this description, wholesome and pleasant literature such as this will always be welcome.

(11.) "The Trainer's Treasure" bears a strong family resemblance to Nat Gould's other novels, in fact one does not require to be very skilled prophet in order to forecast fairly accurately the course the story will pursue. In spite of a certain sameness about his work, Nat Gould always unfolds a pleasant and interesting tale and is deservedly one of our most popular writers of sporting fiction. Admirers of his work will not be disappointed in "The Trainer's Treasure," it will pleasantly while away an hour of travel.

(12) Frances F. Perry has related a very charming episode in "Their Hearts' Desire" and slight as the story is, it holds the reader's attention and enlists his sympathy. A widower and his little motherless boy fix their attention upon the same charming young lady, and a chance utterance of the child shows the lonely man a prospect of new joy. As a Christmas present, the new mamma is a distinct success, and judging by the frontispiece she must also have been a very captivating wife. The author has given us a readable little tale and one which bears out the motto of the "Mauve Library" in which collection the book is published. There is undoubtedly a demand for light healthy fiction of this sort. "Their Hearts' Desire" should find an appreciative circle of readers.

(1) "Free Thoughts on Various Subjects," by Joseph Selwyn (Fariadoo and Co)
(2) "Love and Ethics," by Ellen Key (Putnam)
(3) "Our Empire," by F. J. Gould (Longmans Green and Co.)
(4) "China Jim," by Maj. General Harris (Hodder and Stoughton).
(5) "The Every Day Savoury Book," by Marie Worth (Stanley Paul).
(6) "The Diners-Out Vade Mecum," by Alfred H. Miles (Stanley Paul).
(7) "Where are you going to," by Elizabeth Robins (Heinemann).
(8) "The Hero of Herat," by Maud Diver (Constable).
(9) "A Star of the East," by Charles Pearce (Stanley Paul).
(10) "The Lovers of Sanna," by M. S. Cutting (Putnam).
(11) "The Trainer's Treasure," by Nat Gould (Long).
(12) "Their Hearts' Desire," by Frances Perry (Putnam).

"THE COMBINED MAZE."—By MaySinclairHutchinson.—Miss Sinclair has again written an uncommonly good novel, a novel that really makes an attempt at honest criticism of life. Such honesty is too rare for us not to regret that in parts of this tale of Wandsworth clerks and shop-girls it has a rather too serious rival in a sort of over effusive lyricism. The essential conflict or problem of the book is not quickly apparent. We gather at first that the conflict must be between the soul of the hero Rannie—whom we are introduced to as a misplaced man meant for a Viking life or battles on the plains of Troy—and the fetters of his work in a furniture warehouse. But no. We are thoroughly impressed that Rannie is a very well set-up young man (Miss Sinclair is excessively emphatic about his "glorious limbs"), and in sum we cannot but like him; but he never, after all, seems to have an impulse or aspiration beyond book-keeping and the dear, pathetic little girl he loves and never wins. The conflict turns out to be waged between this love and the unattainable and inexorable minimum cost of his divorce (apparently some forty pounds). As may be guessed, the possibilities are tragic. Miss Sinclair has hardly faced them, for at the end of the book it is only the girl Winnie who can be said to have been completely dealt with; we leave Rannie in an inextricable tangle returning from Winnie's adieux to a home containing his mother, his two children, and his hated, depraved, helpless, hopeless, wife, whom—an imposition solely brought on him by poverty—he has had to take back to his arms.

"THE IMMACULATE YOUNG MINISTER." BY M. MALLING. (Constable.)—This is a clever and delightful novel. It takes a number of figures from their canvases and makes them walk and breath—Pitt, Fox, Fanny Burney, Mrs. Siddons, the great Georgiana, the Queen, the Regent, Walpole, and others, are alive and move without treading upon the feet of the historians. It was a fine bit of imagination to make Pitt in love with a girl whom he was too ambitious to woo and too detached to understand. That squares with Pitt, as we know him in Stanhope. It is an unusual feat to keep the perspective of research and yet to be warm-blooded and interesting. We get quite a shiver and thrill when the poor old king goes mad and the cabals thicken, the heartless, selfish, booby cabals of stupid Florizel and his oligarchs. We breathe the stuffy, miserable air of the Court in that tragic and dangerous time. We get a trust in the swift, strong Prime Minister. We even feel the flutter of the fans and the Lawrence draperies, walk in the slushy, half-lit streets, and watch the coarse wits playing at faro. Through it all, too, goes the sad old love song of the second best, with which it is best to be resigned; for after all there is a deal of poetry even in the second best.

The title of the book, however, is misleading. It suggests stickit or suburban ministries rather than Cabinet ones.

"GUPPY GUYSON," By W. M. Okane, Mills and Boon.—Guppy Guyson is a curate and he hates the contempt and ridicule in which his class is held. Stung by taunts at the dinner-table, he longs to do something heroic, and that very night he discovers a burglar stealing Lady Archester's jewels overawes the burglar, and takes the jewels from him. In a spirit of mischief he keeps them, and thereafter commits a number of other little thefts, the proceeds of which he devotes to a fund for the help of poor clergymen. It is delightfully easy, for no one suspects him, but perhaps in the end he would have got into trouble but for the good sense of his secretary, Miss Ransome. How Miss Ransome saves Guppy, and how she is rewarded, the reader must find out for himself. Guppy with his fondness for practical jokes and his flow of clever nonsense, reminds one of Mr. George A. Birmingham's immortal Irish curate J. J. Melton and perhaps the curate of high spirits and unending fun is to be the fashion in fiction. And it is as a protest against the conception held too long by novelists, of the curate as a weak and silly creature that Mr. O Kane has written his story. And a very clever and amusing story it is, full of humour and never too farcical.

"SIR GALAHAD OF THE ARMY." BY HAMILTON DRUMMOND. (Stanley Paul.)—Mr. Drummond has been happy in his choice of a setting for this, his latest novel. The Italy of Charles VIII.'s time, torn by dissensions and wasted by foreign mercenaries, presented the strangest contrasts of chivalric faith and shameless treachery, lofty ideals and sordid brutality. Charles himself, with all his faults, had a strain of the knight-errant in him; and the French Army, which contained some of the scum of the earth also held at least one Bayard; so that the title of "Sir Galahad" might well have been bestowed upon a hero of Le Brocq's type. In such an age and in such a company almost anything was possible; nor do "Sir Galahad's" adventures strike us as inherently improbable. All the characters are well drawn; Adorno, gambler, cheat, and bandit, yet retaining his sense of honour; Antonina Caldora, worthy daughter of an ancient house; and Federigo Caldora, Count of Fenzano, are especially fine. The last is such an arresting figure that we are tempted to wonder whether, Mr. Brummond really invented him or discovered him ready to hand in some contemporary chronicle.

"Sir Galahad of the Army" is good history and first-class romance.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Panna, daughter of the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, has send, us a copy of the Speeches of Lady Sydenham which she has compiled and published. Maharani Saheba finds much that is elevating and educative morally and socially in these learned speeches, and has therefore collected and given them to the public.

Messrs. GANESH & Co., Publishers, Madras, have brought out a complete collection of the speeches made by His Excellency Lord Hardinge ever since his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India up to the present date. These speeches cover over five hundred pages and from a lucid exposition of the spirit and aims of Lord Hardinge. In bringing out this volume, the publishers are convinced that they are supplying the public with a memorable record well worth treasuring, and trust that it will result in a rich harvest of Peace and Good Will throughout the land. The book deserves every welcome and support at the hands of the public and the Government. The Popular Edition is priced at Rs. 2 and Edition de luxe Rs. 4.

"ANECDOTES OF BENCH AND BAR," compiled by Mr. Arthur H. Engelback (Grant Richards,) is one of the best collections of "legal" jests and anecdotes ever got together. They are appropriately dedicated to Mr. Justice Darling, and an introduction is contributed by Mr. F. E. Smith K. C., M. P. we select a few anecdotes.

SURPRISING A BARRISTER.

A well-known Barrister at the criminal Bar, who prides himself upon his skill in cross-examining a witness had an odd-looking witness upon whom to operate. "You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes sir—'cause why, she confessed it." "And you also swear she repaired shoes for you subsequent to the confession?" "I do, sir."

"Then," giving a knowing look at the court, "we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?"

"Of course! How else could I get assistance from a lawyer?" "Stand down!" shouted the man of law.

WOMEN ANGRY IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Justice Darling, in his clever little book, "Scintillæ Juris," says: "It is characteristic of women that they think everything they can say to be very material, and therefore they never understand why any such questions should be put to them. It also passes their comprehension why they should be stopped just when they are about to inform the court of the most important matter of all—namely, what a man's wife thinks of him. Women are invariably angry in the witness box; for the rules of evidence happen to be peculiarly repressive of feminine conversation; wherefore they look upon them as prominent examples of the laws designed for the subjection of their sex."

QUITE SURE.

When Lord Bramwell was at the Bar his language was sometimes a little unconventional.

"Are you sure of that, Mr. Bramwell?" he was once asked by a learned Judge, after a somewhat unexpected statement of fact.

"Cock! my Lord!" was Bramwell's vigorous reply, which completely satisfied the Bench.

A STORY FROM YORK.

Mr. Justice Gould was trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours he observed: "Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?" "Please you, my Lord," said one of the eleven, "he has gone away about some other business, but he has left his verdict with me."

SETTLING A CASE OUT OF COURT.

A case was tried in a County Court in an action for detinue of a donkey. The plaintiff was a costermonger, and the defendent a costermonger also. They appeared for themselves. At one o'clock the Judge said: "Now, my men, I'm going to have my lunch, and before I come back I hope you'll settle your dispute out of court." When the Judge returned into court the plaintiff came in with a black eye, and the defendant with a bloody nose, and the defendant said, "Well, your Honour we've taken your Honor's advice; Jim's given me a damn good hiding, and I've given him back his donkey!"

AFTER A MURDER TRIAL.

In a murder trial on the Midland Circuit, the real question left in doubt was the identity of the criminal. A common round hat had been found at the scene of the crime, and was said to have been worn by the prisoner. His counsel addressed the jury at great length upon the insufficiency of this evidence, and the hat was produced to them for their inspection. "An ordinary black bowler hat, gentlemen, such as most men wear—such as many of us wear ourselves. It is upon evidence of this flimsy description that you, gentlemen, are invited to pronounce the doom of a fellowcreature—to send to the scaffold," and so on.

The jury were much impressed, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. But he lingered awkwardly in the dock, and cast wistful glances around the court, as if something was still weighing upon his heart. The warder tapped him on the shoulder, and intimated that another gentleman was waiting to take his place. Then at last he spoke, in a voice husky with emotion. "Beg pardon, your Lordship, but—can I'ave my hat?"

AN AWKWARD AFFAIR.

An awkward affair happened once to one of the Judges on the Western Circuit. It appears that the learned Judge, having finished his labours and cast off his wig at his lodgings, had retired into the next room to wait for his brother Judge, whom he was about to accompany to some of the local aristocracy to dinner.

The female servant of the house had entered the bedroom by a side door, and not knowing the Judge was in the next room, arrayed herself in the Judge's wig. Just at the moment when she was admiring herself in the looking glass, the Judge unexpectedly entered the room, and she, catching sight of the stern countenance looking over her shoulder, was so alarmed that she fainted, and would have fallen on the ground if the learned Judge had not caught her in his arms.

At this critical moment his brother Judge arrived, and opening the dressing-room door with a view to seeing if he was ready discovered his learned brother with the fainting maid in his arms. Not wishing to interrupt what he thought to be an amour, he quickly attempted to withdraw, when his brother Judge vociferated, For God's sake stop, and hear this matter explained." "Never mind my dear brother," was the response, "the matter explains itself" and he left his learned brother to recover the fainting maid as he could.

An essay on "PERSONALITY" by Dr. F. B. Jevons is announced by Messrs Methuen. In this book the author brings under consideration the views of Mr. William James, M. Bergson and Mr. Bosanquet, and then offers his own very interesting theories. Mr. David Alec Wilson's book "THE FAITH OF ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE," which Messrs Methuen will publish gives in plain words the essence of religion and philosophy. The proof of the author's contention that the greatest minds concur on the main issues is found in quotations from Confucius and Mohammed, Aristotle, and Goethe, Spinoza and Bismarck, Huxley, "Job," and Nietzsche. "THE UNOFFICIAL HONEYMOON" by Dolf Wyllarde is to be added to Messrs Methuen's Shilling series. The scene of this poular story is laid in the tropics and the book is a study of the effect of extraordinary circumstances upon two totally different characters, a man and a woman, the sole survivors of a wreck on a desert island. The popularity of Messrs Methuen's Sevenpenny series is proved by the success of the first four novels recently published. Stories by some of the most popular writers of the day are to be included, and a very noticeable feature is the attractiveness of the coloured wrappers. The next volume to be added to the series is "LONE PINE" by R. B. Townshend, which will appear on April 3rd.

THREE PLAYS.

(BY JOHN GALSWORTHY.—DUCKWORTH.)

Mr. Galsworthy has published three more of his plays in the order in which they were written, and it is re-assuring to find that, contrary to the order in which they were produced on the stage, *Justice* is the latest of the three. We naturally like to find a writer of so many gifts moving along an upward curve, but it was difficult to believe in any real ripening of his powers when *The Little Dream* succeeded *Strife*, and *The Eldest Son* appeared several years after *Justice*. Now we learn that only accident gave us *The Eldest Son* as late at last autumn, and we can resign ourselves to the bad dip that Mr Galsworthy's talent takes in *TheLittle Dream*, for it is out of his true line of country altogether and his own critical acumen will no doubt save him from further divagations. It is in drama, the thing done, rather than in things said or the manner of saying them that Mr. Galsworthy finds himself at home. We may well leave the unsuccessful lyrics in peace when we have in our hands so great and moving a story as *Justice*.

This latest of the plays is the story of a man, a boy rather, whose life is ground to powder by the "rolling of the chariot wheels of Justice." Charles Falder is a weakling, but not ignoble, and there is something almost chivalrous about his first wild crime. To secure money enough to help the woman he loves, he adds two little letters to the nine pound cheque he had been sent to cash, and it is only when the bank clerk shows towards him the larger sum in glittering heaps that he suddenly awakes to the horror of his deed. All the rest is a pitiful, sometimes treacherous, almost pathetic covering up to his tracks. To others he seems to be but a cowardly boy meanly hiding himself behind the name of innocent men. To the woman he loves he is still the one frail bulwark between herself and ignoble life or possible violent death. No one who has ever seen the play can forget the dull anguish of the lovers in the long court scene, when they exchange no word, and scarcely break silence in their own defence. It is their importance, their silence, their little sin, and their long long expiation, that make the story so tragic and so bitter. And this sense that a butterfly is being broken on a wheel reaches its height in the almost unbearable scene when not a single word is spoken, but Falder stands in his cell alone, waiting, with tilted head, in expectant agony for the sound of imprisoned hands and feet beating against the iron doors. It is the picture of a man whose mind has been stretched to the breaking point. No wonder that a play so powerfully conceived moved one in authority to make certain humane changes in the administration of our prison laws. Yet Galsworthy does not mistake a prison for a hospital. He does full justice to the good intentions of the prison Governor with his V. C., his theories, and his courtesy to all comers. He does justice too to Society, in the tolerant clear headed man of business, James How, more sinned against than sinning, even to the condemning Judge, who naturally cares more for Society than for any particular deliquent. It is the system, not the individuals, who are to blame.

That certain wrongs done can never be put right seems to be the moral of *The Eldest Son*. Sir William Cheshire the high handed choleric county and magnate has barely settled the affairs of an erring under keeper by offering him the alternation of marriage with the girl he has wronged or instant dismissal from his service, when he has to face exactly the same problem in the case of his eldest son. The two cases are in every respect parallel, for both men are dependent on Sir William for their means of support and in both cases the men have quite ceased to love their victims. Of the two girls one insists on being "righted," the other touched to finer issues, realises that a loveless marriage is no marriage. She will not have the eldest son's gift, flung to her as charity, while his soul recoils from the union. Suddenly Freda, the low born, towers above Sir William Cheshire and all his family. She will give the man she loves his freedom, even if her own life is broken between shame and the pain of renunciation. "Sunt lacherymae serum" is our feeling at the end of this as of the other far more poignant and powerful play. It is the old problem of the immunity and prosperity of the wicked, and of the righteous, or at any rate the less wicked, begging bread. Mr. Galsworthy is unsparing both of himself and of us in the facing of facts and with masterly economy of words he strikes home, stroke after hammer stroke driving the nail into its place. It is well that these plays should be printed as well as played. They will bear some thinking over, if a solution is to be found.

THE OLD KING.

Although the King had never met
The sight or foe he feared,
The tears ran down his tawny cheeks
And sparkled in his beard;
For in his worn and ancient heart
A bell of memory tolled
A thought of little Absalom
When he was three years old.
Once more the King in fancy nursed
The Prince upon his knees.
To tell him of the eagle's flight,
The mountain's cloak of trees.
Once more he watched the velvet buds
Of childishness unfold
In Absalom the Beautiful.
When he was three years old.
Among the tents of Long Ago,
To please the lovely boy,
He traced a lion in the sand,
And laughed to see his joy,
Shepherd and Psalmist, on the tree
Of Time were fruits of gold.
When Absalom the beautiful
Was only three years old.—Norman Gale in the "Westminster."

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A TOWN IDYLL.

THE HEROINE IN BRONZE—by James Lane Allen MacMillan.—Mr. James Lane Allen's novels viewed simply as stories grew thinner and thinner, and there is a very distinct falling off in *The Heroine in Bronze* as compared with *The Choir Invisible* or *The Increasing Purpose*. But the grace of his writing increases, and the latest slender volume of large print is full of tender, humourous, whimsical charm. Mr. Allen belongs to that small company of public benefactors who open our eyes to the beauty of the commonplace. Like Whistler and Meredith he has shown us the loveliness and mystery of cities, and the touch which gives this slight story its *Cachet* and power to arrest is the visionary gleam which the author contrives to throw over New York City and the dreary haunts of modern commercial activity. As in Whistler's Nocturnes and Crepuscules, we see the city, its long lamp-starred streets, iron bridges and sky scraping warehouses glorified and remade by the poet's imagination.

The story has as second title the attractive name, *A Pastoral of a City*, and a considerable part of the book is taken up with the trivial but illuminating adventures of a penniless young writer who has fallen in love with transcendent young womanhood in the shape of a millionaire girl-graduate of his own university. He has to exist all through one stifling New York summer without a glimpse or a sign of his righteously displeased goddess. He is much too poor to keep a valet, but rich enough to retain one faithful servitor, Imagination, and with its aid he patiently plods his way through the parching days of a long lonely summer. For him the broken pitcher in his mean bedroom takes on the shape of a one-winged penguin sitting disconsolate on his eggless nest. The green grocer fondling the ripe pumkin with upward and downward movement as if to throw it on a cart warms his heart with his unconscious betrayal of early years spent in the country. The pigeons, that strut about the sooty leads of his high attic home, are still pigeons and full of character, and the artificial cast-iron grapes of the open air restaurant which he frequents at night lead his eye up past the fire-escapes, and telegraph wires to the same stars as look down on real Swiss vineyards. Best of all is the description of his one wonderful night by the sea, which neither bandstands, music, booths nor a cheap boarding house can deprive of its mystery and re-vivifying power. We have to forgive the rather portentous young hero his many failings, because of this one beautiful gift the gods have given him of seeing all things through a luminous golden mist.

As for the girl of the story, the millionaire princess, the apotheosis of young womanhood, which a whole toiling nation has worked to bring to perfect flower, all we can say of her is that we should have liked her better if she could occasionally have descended from her pedestal and shown a little human weakness.

There are practically no other characters in the book. It is just a fantasy a duet between a prig and an angel, obligingly valetted by the former's imagination. This servant, contrary to the practice of most valets, glorifies and enhances all that he touches, till life is seen to be gay, charming and well worth while, even in a land of dust, heat, skyscrapers, and hustle.

DISTILLED MELODRAMA.

"THE REEF"—by Edith Wharton Macmillan, 6s.—There is something Gallic about the way in which Mrs. Wharton plunges straight through the circumstances and setting of her *dramatis personae*, and plucks out for us only the heart of their mystery. Like the best French novelists she is not concerned with their surroundings, their houses, servants, occupations, or geographical background, but only with the workings of their inner consciousness. They are in fact almost too much fined down, too bodiless. We would believe in them more, especially in the men, if they had just an ounce or two more of solid flesh to cover the plexus of their emotions, hopes, regrets. We are told for instance that the hero of *The Reef* is a diplomat, but we never see him at work, never feel that his daily life has any bearing on his character. If this bodilessness of Mrs. Wharton's art leaves her creations floating a little vaguely in space, like the spirits of Maeterlinck's dramas, yet it is a noble art which concerns itself with the essentials rather than the accidents of life, and leaves the lower region of country houses, millionaires, and motor-cars to move on the higher plane of emotional experience and in the twilight region where half-felt impulses form only to dissolve.

It is to this twilight region that Anna Leath, the central figure of the story, belongs. In her well-regulated world the unusual was regarded as either immoral or ill-bred, and people with emotions were not visited." It seemed to her almost impossible that in her own life the passions described by the poets could actually be experienced. And so with invincible reserve she kept at bay the one man who really attracted her, and with her coolness and decorum drove George Darrow to the verge of renouncing her for ever. Yet all the time she felt in herself latent possibilities of passion, and wistfully hoped that love would one day release her from the spell of unreality, and tear asunder the thin impenetrable veil which shut her out from living men and women. Passion comes at length, but not till her coolness and slowness to kindle have put an irremediable something between herself and Darrow.

This is where the tragedy comes in. Darrow meant no harm, but in a moment of humiliation, stung by her indifference, he devoted himself to giving a good time to Sophy Viner, a girl in every way the exact antithesis of his loved Anna. Sophy, poor, ill-educated, and high-spirited, was used to looking the realities of life in the face. For years she had "stuck it out," as the ill-paid companion of a vulgar woman. Then fate and her own brave spirit flung her in Darrow's way, and he good naturedly determined that she should for a few brief days drink of the wine of life. But what should have been but an episode turned into the crises of Sophy's life. She drank deep, and would bravely have passed on alone, had the fates allowed.

But those ironic triflers with man's destiny would not have it so. The three meet in Anna's house, where Sophy happens to have found a position as governess and Darrow's episode is seen to be the reef on which three lives are wrecked. There is a fine study of the struggle between the two women, and in the end it is none too clear which comes out victor. Is it Sophy the self-forgetting voluntary exile, or Anna the possessor of the field, who sees always standing between herself and her lover the ghost of another woman? "Vae victis" is all we can say, yet the defeat is not a crushing or depressing one because of something fine in the one, and something chivalrous to the point of heroism in the other woman.

THE ADVENTURERS.

The world is too censorious,
Too prone to raise an undue fuss,
And I am moved to mention thus
That my disgust is utter

When folk who lack all taste for sport
Chide ghileless statesmen who resort
In innocence to Capel Court
To have a little flutter.

King Demos will be glad to learn
How e'en a pulpiteer may yearn
For Stock Exchange success nor spurn
Delights that slily tempt on;

Our Ministers time yet may show
With sporting instincts all aglow
Backing the tips of Captain Coe
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EUGENICS.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

"Tainted Lives," by Pierre Costello. (G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London). This singularly powerful story by the author of "A Sinner in Israel," may perhaps best be described as a study in heredity, and a very gruesome study into the bargain. Now-a-days, when the science of Eugenics exercises a far greater influence over thinking minds than it did in time past, any analysis of the complex problems which deal with race degeneration by the interbreeding of tainted lives must of necessity be warmly welcomed, whether it comes in the form of purely academic discussion, or in the less intimate but more popular guise of current fiction by well-known writers of the day. And it is in the latter shape that Mr. Costello presents his scathing indictment of those in position of authority, who wittingly and knowing full well the almost certain consequences of their moral turpitude, permit the union of lives poisoned by the dreadful virus of mental degeneration. Although avowedly a novel with a purpose, the author does not fall into the too common snare of rendering the plot and characters of history subservent to his deep-rooted convictions. Combined with a remarkable insight into hnman nature he possesses in no mean degree the the imaginative genius which enables a writer to hold his readers enthralled by human drama of great intensity and very poignant power. Well constructed and worked up to the inevitable crisis with consummate skill and craftsmanship, the plot of "Tainted Lives" comes as a blessed relief to a public jaded by the inanity and conventionalism of the ordinary work of fiction. Throughout, the character drawing displays exceptional ability and been sighted acumen. The unhappy Dolphin impaled on the horns of a dilemma, he finds it impossible to escape his clever and attractive wife accustomed to all the refinements, that wealth can command, and yet, at the same time, imbued with the taint of a dire and insidious disease, the legacy of inbred generations; their daughter Norah, and her young lover, doomed to separation by a natural law which exacts the uttermost penalty for any infringements of its rigid code; Sir William Frost, the famous doctor and brain specialist, an uncompromising friend and a still more uncompromisng foe to all those who shrink from the obvious duty imposed upon them by a relentless heredity; Professor Lipsuis, the cold, calculating man of science, who views poor writhing humanity under the microscopic lens of scientific research but who has yet a humanised corner somewhere in his withered heart and last, but not least, the acute detective officer, Debenham Hyde who by sheer doggedness and ability earns the large reward offered by the next of kin for the apprehension of the mysterious murderer of Zonanyi. And the other characters of the book are equally well-drawn. The mystery is preserved intact to the very end of the story, and its solution will come as a general surprise to the breathless reader. Here is an example of Mr. Costello trenchant style. Sir William Frost speaks his mind to Dolphin the successful banker, concerning Mrs. Dolphin's inherited dementia.

"John Dolphin," he said. "I know a woman with an insane diathesis. It was, if any thing less pronounced than your wife's. She herself has entirely escaped the taint. Up to the time of her death there was not the faintest trace in her of her family's complaint. I held a post mortem on her after death, and found her brain to be normal. She married a man of the soundest and healthiest stock you can imagine—a family like yours. The only child is in my hospital now. She is a case of arrested development. At four years she weighed no more than an infant. She was almost blind, and totally deaf and dumb. We have experimented on her with injections of thyroid. She is eight years old now. She can hear and articulate, and her eyesight has improved. She is as big as a healthy child of five. She makes queer noise like the animal from which we take the stuff we inject into her poor little frame. She has likes and dislikes, and shows whether she is pleased or not. She is about as intelligent, humanly speaking, as the talking dog they're making such a fuss about in Berlin. And if she lives, and at the age of womanhood is as advanced as an ordinary child of nine or ten, we shall think our experiments abundantly justified.

And again, later on:—"People, commit suicide in shoals now-a-days, because they feel they're growing insane and won't face it. Isn't that a bitter judgment on their parents?..When you read of an unfortunate clerk blowing his brains out or swallowing prussic acid because he feels he's going mad, or a wretched woman, the mother of seven children, throwing herself in front of a railway train—as one did only yesterday—because of the worries of life and the everlasting noises in her head, it's because those people haven't got the means to purchase relief from the overwhelming strain. In all these cases you can go back. . . you can go back and find that the parent of these people ought never to have married—just as you ought never to have married Victoria. In their class of life there are a hundred contributing causes that don't apply to you and yours. The strain of modern life, the fact that thousands of women lead unnatural lives to-day, and have to take their share in the bread-winning—a state of affairs that I would abolish by law. Why, a good friend of mine, Stephen Mayall, even goes so far as to put down a great deal of the increase of insanity to the criminal neglect by the nation of its children's teeth. These are matters for specialists. But we don't need to be specialists to under stand that the unfit should not reproduce their kind, and it is the duty of every right-thinking man to prevent them from doing so. A man comes and woos your daughter; you look into his financial condition. That's all. You never inquire into his bill of health It's the usual thing. The most Christian mother and father in this country, would give their daughter to a diseased or insane man without hesitation as long as he had money enough. Is he suitable? What does that mean? "Has he enough money?"

Contrast these forcible utterances with Mr. Chivers' (Dalphin's managing clerk) emphatic denunciation of the laws of eugenics.

"But, as I was saying, do you know that among the men of letters and poets who have made life endurable to me are Swift, Johnson, Cowper, Southey, Shelley, Byron, Goldsmith, Charles Lamb, Edgar Allan Poe, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, and a lot of others, and all of these were either actively insane or showed the most marked eccentricities, or had madness in their families and among their near relations. Now the inference would be, according to the Eugenists . . . . that the fathers and mothers of these great men ought never to have married, seeing that about fifty per cent of insanity is supposed to be hereditary . . . . Don't we need these great men's beautiful thoughts and beautiful words to help us along the path of life? . . . There are the great musicians, for instance—they seem to have been the worst of the lot—Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, and a hosts of others. They seem to have been quite mad. Well I couldn't do without them. Last Saturday night . . . . I was listening to Beethoven's 'Ervice Symphony' at Queen's Hall. And I say the world couldn't have spared that. And they don't even leave the religious people alone. Talking about this girl who's been cured over in France—the scientist will call her mad, I suppose. They called Joan of Arc mad—they say she suffered from hallucinations. And then there are the statesmen and the artists—the whole lot of them. All the great men more or less mad. It's all proved. The scientists don't even spare themselves—Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday—all mad, or nearly akin to madness. And if it isn't madness, it's gout, or consumption, or paralysis. And I say it's all tommy-roa. Mr. Chivers banged his fist down on his ledger . . . . If eugenical theories had been carried out, these great men would never have lived. They nearly all came of tainted stock. And, therefore, I say that eugenics is a discredited doctrine, and it must go by the board.'"

"Tained Lives" no doubt will be—and certainly deserves to be very widely read. It is a remarkable book, cleverly conceived by one who knows his subjects thoroughly; and it is written with conspicuous ability and earnestness of purpose. We are indebted for our copy to the courtesy of the London publishers.

THE THEATRE.

IN THE CHINE-E MANNER.

We have had in London Chinese players giving us the real thing, but understandable only by minetic suggestion. In "The Yellow Jacket" which was offered by Mr. Caston Mayer, at the Duke of York's Theatre on March 27 we have a Chinese play presented in the Chinese manner by English actors, which is not quite the same thing. But it may be said that what the production of The Yellow Jacket lacks in Eastern subtlety it gams in intelligibility and as the story of Geo. Hazelton and Benrimo is presented just as Chinese players would play it there is a pleasing air of quaint novelty in the production. For scene we have an exact reproduction of one of the principal theatres in Canton, with the musicians playing the cymbals, flageolet, drums, &c., at the back of the stage and in front of them the Chorus, an explanatory personage with a sense of humour and his own importance. In addition, to acting as a guide to the audience in the meaning of the stage doings, he comes before the curtain between the acts, somewhat after the modern fashion of Mr. Pelissiers and says self-complacent and facetious things.

Let it be understood then that the "atmosphere" is as near as possible that of the Flowery Land, that the actors wear the fantastic and gorgeous costumes of medieval China, and that the properties are Elizabethan in their claim upon the imagination. As we watched last night the unfolding of the story of Wu Hoo Git, the son of the murdered first wife of the illustrious Wu Sin Yin, ultimately destined for the honourable distinction of the Yellow Jacket, we could not help realising how great are the powers of makebelieve. An upright wand furnished forth a weeping willow under which any son might mourn his exalted ancestors, the same wand held horizontally by the resourceful property man (a part played with the neatest skill by Mr. Holman Clark) made a lattice window from which pretty Moy Fah Loy watched the Emperor-like gait of Wu Hoo Git, and two or three chairs hung with Chinese draperies, bore the young hero of the Wu family and the fickle Chow Wan on a flower boat down the lotus laden stream as he tatted the first sweets of love from the store of the tempter Yin Suey Gong, the monkey-faced hunchback. And when Chee Moo, first wife of Wu Sin Yin, left her baby to the mercy of the gods and ascended by the most practical of ladders to heaven after weeping over a clothed stick of wood doing duty for her child, there was as much pathos in the incident as could have been suggested by all the modern tricks of the producer. The imagination of the audience is called in to aid the players in giving meaning and reality to the stage doings. This is true make believe, and only those who are ready to play the child's game need trouble to bear a part in the entertainment at the Duke of York's Theatre.

But while we cordially welcome "The Yellow Jacket" for its freshness and its quaintness, its charm, fantasy, and grotesquery, we must confess that the story of Wu Hoo Git, who leaves the primrose path of dalliance for the more sober domestic joys, would lose nothing by curtailment. Make believe is a pretty but a tiring game, and long before our young hero has reached the honour of the Yellow Jacket, there is a risk of weariness and a growing feeling of sameness in he stage doings. In the true Chinese manner there is a stupendous cast of most honourable players. We wish we had space to offer our meed of noble praise to all of them, but must be content to mention those whose most exalted efforts gained the audience's special approval. As the quiet, matter of fact property man, who did his duties with an air of boredom, and retired always to the side of the stage to read his paper or use his chop-sticks, Mr. Holman Clark was "a study." He was the Chinaman to the life. Mr. Ernest Hendrie was the most Chinese of them all as the wicked monkey-faced man with a hump, and Mr. George Relph gave a clever little study as the Daffodil Man the usurper of Wu Hoo Git's position Mr. F. Cowley Wright most handsomely and dramatically filled the role of the young hero, and Miss S. Hayes, Miss Christine Silver, Miss Lena Burnleigh (Chee Moo), Mr. Charles Doran, and Miss Hilda Bailey (particularly good as the adored one of the flower-boat) were notable performers. "The Yellow Jacket" to delight the audience, and Mr. Ross as the self-satisfied Chorus had to make many obeisances before the curtain, and promises to convey the most honourable thanks of the exalted audience to the wholly undeserving players of th e Pear-tree Garden.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

AN INNOCENT QUERY.

Magistrate—"Were you ever up before this court?"

Alwuz Wrest—"Can't say, your worship. What time does your worship git up?"

BEFORE OR AFTER.

Judge—"Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

Prisoner (who knows human nature)—"Yes, my lord; I should like you to have your dinner before you pass sentence upon me."

KIND.

Magistrate—"What is this I hear, Claney, about you having broken Rogan's head last night, and you two bosom friends for years.?"

Clancy—"Oi wos compelled to do ut, your Honor, but out av consideration for that same friendship Oi broke ut gintly."

HIS REGRET.

Magistrate—"What is your real name?"

Prisoner (modestly)—"My name would tell you nothing."

Magistrate—"Are you at least sorry that you stole this watch?"

Prisoner—"Sorry. I should just say I was sorry, your lordship. I've never been able to make it go since I had it."

INVIDIOUS.

A well-known judge had a notorious scoundrel brought before him. In the course of his examination his Honor asked:—

"What has become of your associates in your early life of crime?"

"They're all hanged," said the prisoner, "except your Honor and myself."

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A visitor at the seaside went into a local post-office, and with the object of getting into conversation, asked the post-master what his views were as to suffragettes.

"Haven't any views of that kind," replied the official, "but we've got some fine postcards of the new viaduct, the Baptist Church, and the new library."

BAD BUSINESS.

"Mr. White," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?"

"Yes, sir,"

"You were in oil?"

"I was."

"And what are you in now?"

"Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.

PAT'S LOGIC.

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing up tons of mud.

"Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't yez loike to be aiworkin' over there on that mud-digger?"

"Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, Oi'd hate to be one of the fellows under the water that's fillin' up thim shovels."

NOT A CIRCUS HORSE.

The riding master of a crack cavalry regiment has a very sarcastic way of "dressing down" his recruits when "putting them through their facings." One horse in the riding school had played cup-and-ball with his would-be rider, and deposited him on the tan for the twentieth time. The instructor waited for the poor fellow to regain his feet, and then said:—"That's a very good horse and excellently trained, but, surely you don't expect him to catch you every time you come down!"

QUITE A SMALL THING, OF COURSE.

Donald was an old Scots beadle who officiated in a Highland kirk where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in giving full value for the money, as it were, in his discourses. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermons.

"Ah, weel," replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them, for they're a' verra guid, but I'll just remark this much:—The beginning's aye ower far frae the end an' it was greatly improve the force o' it if he left oot a' that cam' in atween."

TOMMY WAS THERE, TOO.

It was evident that something of more importance than usual was weighing on the small boy's mind. Three times he passed the door of the house, and peered through the window, before he dared to enter.

Then he made his appearance with an air that dozens of broken windows and bushels of stolen apples could not have given him, and remarked, "Mrs. Jones, little Tommy's new football's burst!"

"And how did that happen, dear?"

"Well Tommy and me was playing with it when the steam-roller went over him."

THE PROFFESSOR WAS A WONDER.

"Yes, Sir," said the great professor to a gentleman to whom he had been introduced only a few moments ago, "I have given some attention to the study of human nature, and I rarely fail to read a face correctly. Now, there is a lady," he continued, pointing across the room "the lines of whose countenance are as clear to me as type. The chin shows firmness of disposition amounting to obstinacy; the sharp pointed nose a vicious temperament, the eyes, a dryness of soul; the—"

"Wonderful, professor—wonderful!"

"You know something of the lady, then?" said the professor complacently.

"Yes, a little. She's my wife."

OBEYED ORDERS.

Carpenter—"Didn't I tell you to notice when the glue boiled over?"

Assistant—"I did. It was a quarter past 10."

HIS PART.

"Are you going to have a strong part in the new play?"

"Yes, I lift the mountains and houses along with the other scene shifters."

CONVALESCENT.

Geraldin—"You haven't been to see me since you asked my father for my hand."

Gerald—"No, this is the first time I've been able to get about!"

AN EDITOR'S LETTER BAG.

Some time ago the letters that Charles Dickens wrote to his sub-editor were published. It was a large and disappointing collection. The letters were short and hurried, brief notes of criticism and suggestion, with little in them that was characteristic of their author. They might have been written by any editor except that they showed Dickens to have had a genius for conducting his papers from inaccessible places; they were not entertaining. But there are other editors' letter bags, much more rich in matter for entertainment. When they are good none is so full of character and amusement. They are better even than the politician's, for they have more variety. And the Press is still, for many people, a mysterious world. There are some good letters in the life of Bishop Creighton, where the curious may study at length what it means to start a review. This was the "English Historical Review," of which Creighton was the first editor, and one of the most entertaining of all editors' letter bags is a large volume, no doubt long since out of print, of the "Selected Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier," who was editor of the "Edinburgh Review" for close on twenty years.

It is a book that belies its dull appearance and uninviting title. It is a gallery of characters. It is full of good things. It has all the emotions. There are vivacious letters and bitter letters, and pompous letters, and irascible letters, and letters of blame and letters of praise, and letters of abuse and letters of criticism (very many of these two last). There are even some whimsical, humorous letters. For Macvey Napier had among his writers some of the most distinguished men of his time—Lord Brougham and Lord Jeffery, Macaulay and Sir James Stephen, Tom Moore, Carlyle, Bulwer Lytton, Thackeray, and other men as well known in their day, though not so well remembered in ours. A quarterly review is a more leisurely thing than a weekly, and most of Macvey Napier's contributors were as voluminous (and sometimes as heavy handed) in their correspondence as in their articles. They wrote him great epistles. When he became editor, Lord Jeffery, his predecessor, had warned him that the first point he must always consider in judging an article was the effect of its publication on his other contributors. Many times during the eighteen years of his editorship he must have reflected bitterly on the wisdom of that advice. Each number would bring him a batch of letters from his contributors, sometimes commending, more often criticising, what the other contributors had done. Quarter by quarter he had the perilous pleasure of hearing his friends abuse one another.

Lord Brougham was the worst offender. His letters are the longest, the dullest, and the most abusive. He could not have written a note if he had tried. He was always angry with someone, and if he had a criticism to make always made it offensively. Macaulay was his pet aversion. If he was not abusing him he was sneering at him. Sometimes he praised him, but only in order to heighten the abuse. He would talk of "Tom's snip snap (literary) taste of the lower empire," of "poor Tom, the greatest bore that ever yet appeared," of "Macaulay's most profligate political morality," and so fourth; all this although he knew that Napier was one of Macaulay's admirers, and one of his friends. His letters are in the abusive and pompous style. "I have several subjects on which I think it necessary to preach," he wrote on one occasion. His energy was as ill-regulated as it was inexhaustible. He must have been as uncomfortable a contributor as any editor could wish to avoid.

Lory Jeffery is the contrast to Brougham. All his letters are in the urbane style. He was always courteous, always ready to help. "Never think of apologising for giving me opportunities of trying at least to oblige you." So he wrote once. When he criticised he did it as a gentleman, and his praise of Macaulay was as extravagant as Brougham's blame. But Macaulay was not his only literary affection. Here is a charming reference to Dickens, who, if he never wrote for the Review, was invited to do so. "I write now to request that if not very troublesome to you, you would have the last 'Barnaby Rudge' sent to my house on Saturday, as I shall probably arrive too late that night to procure it for myself, and could not possibly live even till Monday without seeing it. You know, I hope, that Dickens and I have sworn eternal friendship."

The most vivacious letters of the correspondence are Macaulay's, but these are familiar already in Sir George Trevelyan's life of him. There are few from Carlyle, but these most interesting and some very sad. "I have given up the notion of hawking my little Manuscript Book about any further; for a long time it has lain quiet in its drawer, waiting for a better day." So he wrote to Napier on one occasion. The book was the "History of the French Revolution"! And what did the editors think of him? "I fear Carlyle will not do," Jeffery wrote to Napier, "that is, if you do not take the liberties and pains with him that I did, by striking out freely and writing in occasionally. . . . It is a great pity, for he is a man of genius and industry, and with the capacity of being an elegant and impressive writer." Elegant sound very strange. How Carlyle would have spat fire at hearing it! McCulloch, the economist, supplies the irascible cantankerous letters of the volume. He protested once, because another man had been allowed to write on economy. Napier attempted to soothe him. He replied: "Whether he writes sense or nonsense is not the point. He comes within my beat, and therefore I dislike him." And the whimsical humorous are from Tom Moore and Thackeray. There are but two from Thackeray, but those are delightful. He acknowledges a cheque. "From your liberal payment I can't but conclude that you reward me not only for labouring, but for being mutilated in your service. I assure you I suffered cruelly by the amputation which you were obliged to inflict upon my poor dear paper." And then Tom Moore. "I shall be glad," he wrote, "to see a proof, as I never can get my sentences into any decent order till I have them in print. Whatever you may think it worth while to give me for this shimble-shamble will come very welcomely just now." What a man to try an editor! But they are all entertaining—even Brougham.

THE MAGAZINES.

VERSES FROM JAPAN.

A feature of the February number of the *Open Court* is the translations of Japanese verse by the late Arthur Lloyd. The selection covers a very wide range. We quote three examples in order to show their beauty and merit:—

Think of eternity, past and to come,
And life is but as when a man escapes
A fleeting shower beneath some sheltering roof.

Sogi, 1421-1502.

The year grows old, the well-worn winter robes
Come from their camphor chest, and, in their stead,
In go the light spring dresses; but, alas!
The spring joy goes in with them.

Daurin.

God? Can I paint that which I cannot see
Nor comprehend—the vaguely Infinite,
Beyond all human ken, or word, or thought?
Yet from the known we figure the unknown,
And shadow forth the shadowless; and thus
God is the heart that loves—the lover's heart,
That looks and yearns for sweet return of love;
The husband's heart, that makes companionship
With her whose hand he holds and calls his own;
The father's heart, that careth for his son,
Watching his growth with fond paternal pride.
And lovers, parting, ofttimes interchange
Twin trinkets, tokens of a common love,
And each one, gazing on the thing he wears,
"My love," says he, "beyond the cold grey sea,
Wears the twin fellow of this ring I wear,
And, gazing, thinks of me as I of her;
By this I know our absent love holds good."
Such is the thing that men have christened Faith.

AUSTRALIAN VERSE.

William Moore presents a selection of Australian verse in the *Poetry Magazine*, which shows a strong feeling for open air and vast spaces and a distinct breeziness of tone. This is a characteristic one would expect in dwellers of a new country, inspired by their virile life in the open. The following is from a poem of A. B. Paterson:—

In my wild erratic fancy visions come
to me of Clancy
Gone a-droving "down the Cooper," where the Western drovers go;
As the stock are slowly stringing,
Clancy rides behind them singing,
For the drover's life has pleasures that the towns-folk never know.
And the bush hath friends to meet him, and their kindly voices greet him.
In the murmur of the breezes and the river on its bars,
And he sees the vision splendid of the sunlit plains extended,
And at night the wondrous glory of the everlasting stars.

The same feeling of vastness is felt in the following poem verse by Henry Clarence Kendall:—

In the psalm
Of thy grave winds, and in the liturgy
Of singing waters, lo! my soul has heard
The higher worship; and from thee, indeed,
The broader foundations of a finer hope
Were gathered in; and thou hast lifted up
The blind horizon for a larger faith!

THE POET IN THE BACK STREETS.

To improve on the ancients is somewhat difficult, but there is always room for the new. The *British Review* prints a selection of verse by J. C. Squire under the above title and introduces the effort with a personal note, which we reprint together with the first two verses, which present a fair indication of the new style:—

(Author's Note.—The following poem has been considerably compressed owing to the exigencies of space, which must sometimes be respected. But enough at least has been printed to indicate that it is a production of the School of Real Human Emotion that is leading a return to Life and Religion and Action as against the refined aestheticisms of so many of our modern poets.)

Down Lupus Street there is a little pub
And there there worked a little bright-haired maiden,
Mornings the furniture she had to scrub,
Evenings she'd walk about with pewters laden;
But still she sang as did the birds in Eden:
In fact, you would have said that there was no
More cheerful barmaid in all Pimlico.
She had eleven brothers and a sister,
A mother who had rheumatism bad,
And when she left o' mornings how they missed her,
And when she stayed o'Sundays weren't they glad;
No other help or maintenance they had,
So that their mother often said, "God pink 'em,
Lucky for them Flo makes a decent income."

THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

To write an adequate notice of the interesting articles in the *Fortnightly* one would require many pages, and an attempt has been made under "Leading Articles" to deal with a selection.

Alexandra von Herder's tribute "To Captain Scott" is a happy inspiration, while "Enceladus," by Alfred Noyes, reveals a full measure of poetic strength and suggestion.

Sir W. Lee Warner enters a protest against the slanderous legends which detract from General Wilson's share in the capture of Delhi.

Maurice Woods contributes an exaggerated estimate of Disraeli as "by far the most interesting political figure of his century" and "the only statesman of the early nineteenth century who possesses any great claim to intellectual eminence." Is it really true to-day that "his memory remains a living and a moving force"? It is a pity that it is of so little service to the party to whose education he devoted so many barren years.

Walter Sichel belabours the present school of politicians on "The Greatest Illusion" and the Liberal Cabinet comes in for "no end of a lamming." This indiscriminate lamentation is pitiable; cannot the critics recognise that Parliament, even like the spider, may fulfil some part in the scheme of Providence although it may be difficult to trace the pattern of the web?

In his article "The Truth about Bonesetting" Mr. Barker makes yet another appeal to the medical faculty to give him fair play and expresses himself ready to submit his methods to critical tests.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The general contents are somewhat over-shadowed by the editor's forty-page article dealing with the Marconi Contract, in which the oblique attack on Liberal Ministers is continued.

Those interested in the work of "The National Service League" will find a verbatim report of Lord Roberts's speech recently delivered at Bristol.

H. W. Wilson seconds Lord Roberts's efforts in an article, "Why France Lost in 1870," and we are not surprised to discover the inevitable tag:—

It is because she recognises this tremendous renaissance of the French army that Germany has decided upon a great increase in her land forces. France has done all that lies in her power. With a population of only forty millions she cannot by any device create, and maintain as large an army as Germany with her sixty-six millions. Everything now depends upon England's action. She alone, by adopting universal service, could restore the balance of power which is once more in danger.

Few citizens will dare to confess that sleep brings relief, at a time when it is apparently a patriotic duty to be "panicky."

Before the reader can recover his breath he is met with the words, "Is it peace? Is it war? . . .", and Victor E. Marsden harrows our feelings afresh; the label this time is "Russia and the European Situation"; yet we are not long left in doubt as to our own shortcomings, once again the familiar moral:—

The two Empires of Great Britain and Russia occupy about the same area of the world's surface—but how vast, in many respects the difference between them. At the present anxious moment one is struck rather perhaps by the difference from the military point of view. The British Empire is vulnerable at a thousand points, and at scores of these might be bled into submission and her heritage divided by the spoiler. Yet she takes no steps even in these days of fast approaching peril to erect a satisfactory fence—not of friendships that may fail in the hour of utmost need, but of the true steel that never betrays the stout heart.

Mr. L. Worthington Evans points out the outstanding difficulties which must be overcome before the Insurance Act can be regarded as acceptable.

"Table Mountain" surveys the difficulties attending "The First South African Cabinet" and pays a well-deserved tribute of praise to General Botha for his statesmanlike mastery of a most difficult situation.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Mr. Turner submits the figures of "Our External Trade" to a general analysis, and incidentally gives the quietus to the prophecies of the Chamberlain cult.

James Berwick, dealing with "The Philistine and the Alien," is inclined to be cynical when he writes:—

The most casual observer of our somewhat complex civilisation cannot but observe that there are everywhere signs of the unceasing activity of the human mind. But when he comes to talk with the average specimen of human being he cannot but observe that one of his most striking characteristics, if not the most striking of his characteristics, is an entire absence of mind and of all that appertains to mind.

Dr. MacDermott, writing on "The Natural Mind," says:—

That Egyptian king who, the father of history tells, had an infant brought up in strict seclusion in order to find what language it would speak would have ascertained at least that it would not have invented the Egyptian mythology, and might have inferred without much difficulty that the infant's mind was not evolved from the vagaries of the adult's.

Florence Nevill pens a parable under the title "The Three Cities."

Nature-lovers will be interested in Mr. Horwood's plea for "The State Protection of Wild Plants."

CASUAL CONVERSATIONS.

AT THE M. V. A. BALL.

[Overheard by "A Little Bird."]

"It's been a ripping dance. Hasn't it?"

"Rather! Topping! Some very pretty girls for a change."

"Quite, but some fearfully old fashioned ones. Do you know I asked one for a 'Valse', and before we had been round the room once, she had made a perfect fool of me!"

"Not really?"

"Yes! She said 'What are you trying to do'?, and I said, 'Dont you' Rag-time"?, and she said "certainly not',"

"What *did* you say"?

"I asked her to stop and 'sit it out' of course."

"Splendid! The 'Gaby Glide' is awfully good fun. Eh?"

"Priceless! which do you do? The slide three and dip', or the chasse and bend?"

"Oh! both of course, but I think the 'swinging curve' is the most graceful. You know the one I mean; 'look over your partner's shoulder, smile and turn,"

"Rather! Ripping! I never saw such bad dancers as you meet out here. Can't 'Boston' for sour toffee, and actually have the cheek to say that the old fashioned 'Valse' is quite good enough for them."

"I think it's because they *can't* 'Boston.'"

"Same here. Jealous, that's what it is! By the way old chap, can you Valse in the old fashioned way.?

"Oh dear No. Can you?"

"Rather not!"

THE BLUE BIRD.

NOT MUSICAL.

An active but rather illiterate member of a certain club was informed at the last committee meeting that the members had decided to give him an honorarium for his assistance.

"Thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness," said he, "but it's of no use to me. I really couldn't play it!"

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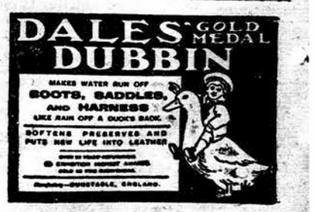
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SOFTENS PRESERVED AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

BULGARIA'S ARMISTICE.

BURYING OF DEAD A MERE EXCUSE.

VIOLENT OUTBURST IN SERVIAN CHAMBER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 17.

The burying of the dead is merely a diplomatic fiction for the purpose of explaining why Bulgaria has agreed to a truce with the Turks apart from the other Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.

It is announced here that hostilities at Chatalja and Bulair have been suspended until the 23rd instant. They may be prolonged if in the meantime the peace negotiations are not concluded. Both parties will appoint a commission to fix a neutral zone, and forty-eight hours' notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities.

Reuter understands that the Powers have agreed in principle to offer Montenegro a loan of thirty million francs, jointly guaranteed by the six Powers. The details are still to be arranged.

BELGRADE, April 18.

The Press is violently attacking Bulgaria for her attitude towards Servia.

The Premier's refusal to reply to a question in the Chamber, regarding the division of the conquered territories, evoked a violent ourburst from the Nationalists, some of whom threatened his life.

BURMA OIL-FIELDS.

ASTONISHING VITALITY OF RESERVES.

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Cholmley, late Divisional Commissioner in Burma, lecturing before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, to-day, on the Burma oil-fields, said that the Advisory Board system worked well. Discussing prospects in the future, he said that all the wells in the main field awaited the inevitable hour of exhaustion. Still, there was no need to be unduly pessimistic at present. The Twintza reserves were showing astonishing vitality, and there was no geological reason, why oil should not be found much deeper, say at 4,000 feet.

Sir Thirkell White and Sir Frederic Fryer expressed belief that the Burma oilfields were more extensive than had yet been ascertained.

Sir Thomas Holland said that the new flotations of Burma oil companies could only be purely speculative.

CALIFORNIAN LAND ACT.

AMENDMENTS TO MEET EUROPEAN OBJECTIONS.

SACRAMENTO, April 18.

Amendments have been introduced into the Californian Senate exempting from the Alien Act all property held by European capital, while barring Japanese, and permitting corporations the majority of whose stock is held by aliens eligible for citizenship, to own land.

CHINESE DEFEAT.

MONGOL ROUT OF TROOPS NEAR URGA.

PEKING, April 18.

According to Chinese reports, 2,000 Mongols, after a forced march, surprised and routed 700 Chinese encamped outside Urga near the so-called Chino-Mongol frontier.

OPIUM IN MACAO.

LONDON, April 18.

There was an exchange of notes yesterday between the representatives of the Foreign Office and the India Office, and Senhor Fonseca, Director-General of the Portuguese Colonial Office, with regard to the regulation of the amount of opium for local consumption in Macao and its exportation thence. Senhor Fonseca, who has been in London for some time, has also been discussing some matters affecting the Portuguese possessions in India.

FRENCH VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON, April 18.

The *Times* states that M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany M. Poincare, the French President on the latter's visit to London.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, April 16.

The latest news about the steamer "Karema," bound from Calcutta to Boston, shows that the fire is rather serious. If steam is not successful in extinguishing the fire, it is intended to employ carbon dioxide. The discharge of hold No. 1 has been delayed by bad weather.

CHINA'S PRAYERS.

OFFERING OF A WHOLE NATION.

DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR A NEW ERA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, April 18.

At the request of the Government a Christian service was held on the 13th inst. to offer prayers for the success of Parliament.

The Government, yesterday telegraphed to the Provincial governors and leaders of Christian churches in China, appointing the 27th inst. as a day of prayer for the nation.

PEKING, April 18.

Representatives of the provincial authorities have been ordered to attend the services on April 27th., which will be carried out by the entire missionary and Chinese Christian forces of the nation. The order prescribes prayer for assembly, the new Government, and the Presidency to be elected, constitution of the Republic and recognition by the Powers.

The appeal has gratfied the Christian communities in an extraordinary degree.

The oldest foreign residents of Peking consider that the appeal is a striking proof of the changes which are being accomplished in China with amazing switeness since the Revolution.

THE MISSING AMERICAN.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST HIS FIRM.

MEMPHIS, April 18.

A bill has been filed in Chancery on behalf of the Fourth National Bank of New York, which alleges that warehouse receipts for five hundred bales of cotton, which had been placed as collateral security for a loan of 25,000 dollars to Messrs. Martin, Phillips and Company, of which firm Mr. Joseph Wilberforce Martin, who recently disappeared in London, is president, are forgeries.

FRENCH IN CANADA.

DEVOTED LOYALTY TO BRITISH RULE.

A luncheon was given by the Colonial Institute to-day, in honour of Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of Quebec. Earl Grey presided.

In his speech, Sir Lomer Gouin said his ancestors had fought bravely to keep the Union Jack out of Canada, but after the decision of the battle-field they fought no less bravely to keep it flying. They were proud to enjoy the rights of the Canadian constitution, and the blessing of representative government. He rejoiced in Britain's *entente* with France.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

DAYS ALLOTTED FOR PRIVATE BILL.

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government would allot May 6th, and May 7th, for the discussion of Mr. Dickinson's Bill for Women's Suffrage.

[This Bill, for which a committee of Liberal suffragists is responsible, is designed to enfranchise all adult married women on their husbands qualifications and also women, who possess in their own right the present necessary qualification (other than sex)].

THE AIRSHIP "SUCHARD."

VOYAGE ABANDONED.

LAS PALMAS, April 18.

The voyage of the airship "Suchard" has been abandoned.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

ROME, April 18.

A bulletin states that the Pope passed a good day. He has no fever, and the improvement in the bronchial symptoms continues.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STOCK.

LONDON, April 18.

Two million sterling worth of stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been issued at the price of 87. It bears interest at 4 per cent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Gustav Wolff, one of the founders of Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

[Mr. Gustav William Wolff was born in Hamburg in 1834. He served his apprenticeship with Whitworth and Co., and after considerable experience with other firms, founded in conjunction with the late Sir Edward Harland the huge Belfast business in 1860. He had been Conservative member for East Belfast since 1892.]

BRITISH DEFENCE.

VAGUE MINISTERIAL ATTITUDE.

INDEFINITE SPEECH BY LORD CREWE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Lords, to-day, during the debate on the second reading of the Army Annual Bill, Lord Lovat said that those interested in the defence of the country viewed with growing anxiety the Government's attitude towards defence at Home and abroad.

Lord St. Audries expatiated on the dangers if it were necessary to send an expeditionary force to the continent, Egypt or to India.

Lord Crewe said the question was whether the margin of safety aimed at in the original fixing of the Territorial Force had been so reduced, as to require an immediate and heroic remedy. The situation, though grave, was not serious enough for a heroic remedy, but it was clear that we must maintain a considerable margin over the minimum, regarded as necessary for the security of the country. It was also clear that the military authorities must carefully consider the present conditions and prospects of the Territorials, and see what steps they could take, on a voluntary basis, in order properly to maintain a margin. Lord Crewe thought that the country would be content to wait until Colonel Seely and his advisers made proposals regarding the improvement and enlargement of the Territorials, before embarking upon an altogether unknown sea.

Lord Lansdowne alluded to the somewhat perplexing character of Ministerial utterances, and asked what the Government was going to do. He had listened carefully, but was unable to gather that anything particular was going to happen.

Lord Herschell said that the Government felt there was no cause for panic or alarm, but it would not shrink from any step necessary for national safety.

THE "AQUITANIA."

TO BE LAUNCHED IN FEW DAYS' TIME.

LONDON, April 18.

The new Cunard liner "Aquitania" will be launched on the Clyde on the 21st inst. She is 901 feet long, with a speed of 23 knots, and has boat accommodation for 4,250.

[In connection with the launch of the Cunard liner "Aquitania," which is to take place on the 21st of this month from the yard of Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, preparations are now being made which are in many respects unique. The vessel will be the largest ever launched in Scotland, and her unprecedent weight and length demand arrangements on a scale of magnitude never before required on the Clyde. The area of the sliding ways will be about 10,000 square feet, and the pressure about 2·6 tons per square foot. Though the new ship has been built on the berth occupied by the "Lusitania," the ground has had to be re-made. To enable it to bear the load it has been piled and cross-piled, and over the cross-piles have been placed layers of steel plates and quantities of cement, especially towards the way-ends, where the pressure when the vessel is partly water-borne will be enormous.]

BALLOON EXPLODES.

FOUR FRENCHMEN KILLED.

LONDON, April 17.

Two French officers, a non-commissioned officer and a civilian were killed to-day by the explosion of a spherical balloon near Villiers-sur-Marne.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

STEADILY SPREADS WITHOUT DISORDER.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

The situation is unchanged, except that the strike is steadily spreading.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 17.

The Prince of Wales returned to London to-day after a month's absence.

FLIGHT FROM DOVER TO COLOGNE.

LONDON, April 17.

The Aviator, Mr. Hamel, flew with a passenger from Dover to Cologne, without stopping, in 245 minutes.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

NON-OFFICIAL EVIDENCE INVITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18th.

The following press communique has been issued in the Finance Department:—The Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks have been asked for the names of non-official gentlemen in India who may wish to give evidence before the Royal Commission on "India Finance and Currency." All the names received will be forwarded at once to the Commission in England, but no promise con be given that any intending witness will be heard by the Commission, nor can any statement be made as to the date when those whose evidence will be required will be called on.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

ISAACS BROTHERS' DEALINGS.

GODFREY ISAACS FINISHES HIS EVIDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 17.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs concluded his evidence. He affirmed that he had no interest in the transaction between his brothers Harry and Rufus.

He was in no wise indebted to Sir Rufus for his appointment as managing director of the Marconi Company. Sir Rufus was then merely a private member of the House of Commons, and no contract was contemplated.

Mr. Harry Isaacs then gave evidence similar to that given by his brother.

A STOCK EXCHANGE JOKE.

Sir Randolf Barker (Unionist) raised in the House of Commons, on April 4, as a question of privilege, the following mock advertisement, in "The Stockbroker" of to-day:—

GEORGE, ISAACS AND MURRAY.

PARLIAMENT STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 1,190, Downing-street, S.W.

Private wireless to the United States, Telephone to the House of Lords, the House of Commons—and the Stock Exchange.

The firm pays special attention to MARCONIS.

Invest on credit through our new system. One of our exclusive features is the

Six-Monthly Settlement.

Send us your orders. There is no hurry about the money.

WE NEVER GAMBLE.

We specialise in pools and free option. Other brokers want cash. We don't! Telegraphic address: "Quibbling."

Sir Randolf considered statements such as these a very grievous breach of the privileges of the House, and he asked the Speaker's ruling.

The Speaker replied that the matter to which the paragragh referred was still being considered by the Marconi Committee, and in the circumstances it would be improper for him to make any statement as to whether or not it was a breach of privilege; it might prejudice the matter under consideration. The alleged advertisement seemed to be in the nature of a jest, and they must not take jests too seriously, even in that House. He thought the matter should not be carried further.

SUSPECTED BOMB.

VICTIM IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A Hindu named Maithi was admitted into the Medical Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from extensive burns which are said to have been caused by the explosion of a bomb. From the man's statement, which however has not as yet been verified, it appears that he is a native of the village of Baribone in the Howrah district and that while handling some fireworks one of them exploded in his hands, causing the wounds from which he was suffering. It is thought however that the injuries are of too severe a nature to have been caused by means of a fire-work bomb, and that a more dangerous explosion had occurred. The man's condition is reported to be precarious. Enquiries are proceeding.

PRISONERS CONFESSIONS.

REVIZION OF CBIMINL PQOCEDUZE CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The "Pioneer" says,—Mr, Montague's recent in the House of commons regarding alteration of the law in report of prisoner's confessions, shows that some progress has been made in the matter. Consoquent upon the replies of the local administrations having reached the Government of India, these are being considered and presmmably any alterations decided upon will be embodied in the code of Criminal perocoduse, the revision and amendment of which promrses to provido work for the Legislative Session during the next cold weather.

PERSIAN RAILWAY

CONFERENCE IN LIKELY CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

His Excellency Sir Mirza Davood Khan Miftahos Sultanch K. C. M. G., the Persian Consul-General left Calcutta by the last night's Mail for Simla. The "Empire" understands that His Excellency will confer with the Government of India upon the subject of the British Railway concessions in Persia.

ARCHOEOLOGICAL FIND.

CONTENPLATAD RESUCITATION OF ANCIENT CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" unherstends:—The main object of Sir Louis Dane'e flying visit to Rawalpindi is to consult on the spot Mr. J. H. Marshall, Director General of Archaeology, on the future archaeological work in connection with the ancient city Taxila, whose ruins lie scattered among the villages near Rawalpindi.

THE FRONTIER.

KABUL KHEL TO PAY A FINE.

NO APPREHENSION OF MORE TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

A curious incident is reported from Waziristan Border. It appears that lately in the Mahsud country certain Mullahs by sheer fanatical exhortation induced a body of young Mahsuds to start on a raiding expedition, the idea being to make trouble on the Derajat frontier, but the older men of the tribe did not see any reason for embroiling the Mahsuds as a whole with the British Government, remembering perhaps the past punitive operations, and they in their turn collected armed force to stop the raiders. A collision took place and the peace party won the day

The Bannu column, it is understood, has moved up the Tochi Valley as far as Meranshah and Atta Khel. The Kabul Khel Jirgas have agreed to pay a fine. They were concerned in the affair at Spinwan. The Strength of each moveable column on the border is two squadrons of cavalry, four mountain guns, two half battalions of Indian infantry and an explosive section for dealing with towers or fortified enclosures. The units from which the Bannu column has been formed are the 25th Cavalry, 28th Mountain Battery, 52nd Sikhs and 55th Rifles, while in the case of the Kohat column they are the 31st Lancers, 21st Mountain Battery, 54th Sikhs and 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

A Press Communique states:—Frontier reports state that the sniping at Spinwan on the 15th was almost exclusively the work of outlaws from across the border. The *lashkar* which attacked Spina Khaisora had seven men wounded in addition to the casualties already reported. It has completely dispersed. A few shots were fired on Boy's post on the night of the 16th.

The Kasul Khel Jirga made complete and unanimous submission on the 17th. The tribes are quiet.

There is a marked improvement in the general situation and so far as can be foreseen there is no reason to apprehend further trouble.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

NEED OF GRAIN ELEVATORS URGED AGAIN,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 18.

In the proceedings of the Karachi Port Trust published to-day, the three most interesting subjects dealt with, are the grain Elevator Boat Club and sugar bag questioos. On the grain elevator question, the North Western Railway appears to have been making a stir, and the chairman of the Port Trust in response thereto protests the readiness of the Port Trust to fall in line, with the large exporting firms of Karachi. The North Western railway, the Punjab Government, the Sind Government and the steamship lines all array themselves unanimously on the side of the grain elevators.

On the Boat Club question, Mr. Wyatt has drawn from the Port Trust the interesting announcement that "The Board have in contemplation, the reclamation of practically the whole area between the Queen's road and the edge of Chinna Creek". Incidentally the Boat Club gets an undertaking that if the present building should have to go to make room for this large project, it will be suitably housed elsewhere.

On the sugar bag question, the point to be considered was whether sugar sweepings in certain cases are "Sugar Sweepings", as sugar sweepings contain a mixture of sugar, sand and other foreign substances, the decision arrived at, was that sugar sweepings are not sugar.

CONSTABLE SENTENCED.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION OF MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Yesterday afternoon the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted a writer-constable, Karuna Sindhu Banerjee, of attempting to extort money from Mr. Justice A. Chaudhuri, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment to take effect after the expiry of the sentence he is undergoing in connection with a similar offence, in which he attempted to blackmail Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A. (New Zealand), B. A. (Cantab), to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of History at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

DATE FIXED OFFICIALLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18,

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated in India on Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1913.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

FINDING OF STEAMED ENVELOPES.

SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTION OF LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 18.

The Cananore court-martial being resumed, Major Payne, Comptroller of military accounts, Lucknow, deposed that Rs. 39,253-7-1 was drawn by the 88th Carnatic Infantry as travelling allowances. He knew of instances in Cannanore, in which his signature had been forged.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Domenichetti explained the procedure regarding the drawing of railway charges in the regiment. An objection statement from the Military Accounts was signed by him and initialled by Captain Spitta. He did not see the objection statement at the time the reply was signed. In January the witness searched the orderly room of the 88th Infantry and found five chits addressed by Capt. Spitta to Mahomed Areef. He produced a monthly statement of cash balances, which showed that in certain months, Capt. Spitta had nothing to draw and that in some months he drew small balances. On a search of the orderly room after the arrest of Capt. Spitta and Mahomed Areef, the witness found four reminders, two letters and two addressed envelopes in connection with the objection raised by the Accounts Department regarding the presidency house allowance of Colonel Keelawalla, I.M.S., who refunded the amount paid to him as house-rent. These letters ought to have been posted to the Comptroller of military accounts. Mahomed Areef made a statement after his arrest in which he stated that the balance-sheet prepared by Capt. Spitta was all humbug and that very few of the items were recoverable and there were a few bogus entries. The witness found five envelopes in his office from the office of the Comptroller of military accounts, which had evidently been opened by being steamed. Counsel for the prosecution said that he put in these envelopes in order to afford a possible explanation as to how the bogus letter above referred to might have been put into the envelope addressed to the officer commanding from the office of the Comptroller of military accounts.

CAPTAIN SPITTA'S DEBTS.

Capt. Fuller has been relieved from arrest under instruction from Army Headquarters.

Colonel F. H. Domenichetti, cross-examined, deposed that Captain Spitta was always extravagant and in pecuniary difficulty. His debts as far as he recollected, amounted to about Rs. 1,000. The regiment was in Calcutta for two years. The accused was married while in Calcucutta, and had a child. The chits of loans which the witness produced yesterday were found locked up in the box, which was full of Mahomed Areef's things. Mahomed Arif had receipts for several hundred rupees on account of bills paid for the accused when he signed a contingent bill, it presumably meant that he passed it as correct. Captain Spitta could not have satisfied himself that the reply to the objection statement was a proper answer. The word "leave" in the duplicate was partly hand-written. He had a conversation with Captain Spitta about the frauds, but could not recollect whether he had a conversation with respect to this particular letter. Captain Spitta was placed under arrest on the 2nd of January last. He entertained no suspicions against Captain Spitta until Mahomed Areef produced some chits on the 12th December last, after he had himself been put under arrest. These chits were produced voluntarily. The witness had never seen them before. He did not send for Captain Spitta, while Mahomed Areef was making his allegations. At this time Captain Spitta was under suspension. The witness never made enquiries from Captain Spitta personally with regard to the allegations, but the matter was placed before the court of enquiry. Until the 8th December, 1912, the witness did not detect any fraud. The Military Accounts Department checked the accounts in December 1910, and they did not detect any fraud then. Since 1907 there had been fraud going on with regard to the clothing accounts, but he had not been able to find the perpetrator. When Captain Spitta reported that certain pages had been torn out of the railway ticket fund book the witness asked Captain Spitta whether Mahomed Areef could have done it, and Captain Spitta said that he did not think so. The witness had suspicion against Mahomed Areef with regard to the statement of the outstanding balances submitted by Captain Spitta. Steamed envelopes were found by Lieutenant Stone in the Commanding Officer's office, while clearing out the office in company with the witness and Captain Coleridge. He placed Captain Spitta under arrest on the 9th of December for neglect of duty, but on the 10th he was released by the General Officer Commanding without prejudice to re-arrest, but was suspended from all duty. He told other British Officers that he did not wish them to go to Captain Spitta's house pending the result of the court of enquiry.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, Captain Coleridge and Captain St. John were examined by the prosecution Captain Leman was the last witness examined, and his evidence was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

THE QUESTION OF SEPARATION.

SHERIFF CALLS A MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall this evening to consider the question of the separation judicial and executive functions. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose presided. The hall was crowded, a large number of barristers and vakils taking part. Dr. Ghose in explaining the objects of the meeting said they were only asking Government to redeem a solemn pledge given by Sir Harvey Adamson to separate judicial and executive functions.

The president next submitted the following scheme:—(1) All executive officers to be relieved of their judicial duties; (2) the subordinate judges and munsiffs should be given magisterial powers, so that the same judicial officer should administrator both civil and criminal justice; (3) there should be a separate higher judicial service for the whole of India; (4) this service shold be recruited partly by a competitive examination, held in London, only candidates who are possessed of some knowledge of law to be eligible. The test should be a fairly searching examination in law. The remaining portion of the service should be recruited partly from the bar in India, and partly by promotion from the Provincial Judicial Service; (5) The candidates who are recruited by examination in London should have a special training; (6) the members of the Indian Judicial service should have a training in the trying of original cases, before being entrusted with appelate work in civil cases; (7) some senior subordinate judges, as also some members of the Indian judicial service, after they have gained experience of original cases, civil and criminal for at least five years, should be given the powers of a district magistrate and of assistant sessions judges; (8) the Judicial Service to be wholly subordinate to the High Court in all matters, namely, appointment, poy, promotions, transfer, etc.

Resolutions were adopted urging Government to separate the Judicial and Executive functions, placing the Judicial service under the control of the High Court, and recruitment of judicial officers from the members of the Bar. The meeting also urged that all High Courts in India should have direct relations with the Government of India, and it urged the Government to extend trial by jury to all districts of Bengal.

The meeting thanked the non-official members of the Supreme Council for supporting the resolutions of Mr. Bannerjee for the separation of these functions.

A committee was appointed to frame a scheme of separation of the functions.

FIRE ON BOARDSHIP.

DAMAGE TO A CARGO BOAT IN THE DOCKS.

Last night a fire broke out in No. 2 hold of the P. and O. Company's steamer "Banca," lying in the Prince's Dock opposite the M. shed. She was to leave for Kobe to-day with a general cargo, the Commander being Captain Potts. The tonnage of the "Banca" is 3,794.

About half past 9 o'clock dense smoke was seen issuing from the hold and the pumps were at once worked. As the flames could not be extinguished by these means the Port Trust fire appliances were used but they were also not effective. A telephonic message was given to the Municipal Fire Brigade and the fire engines from Mandvi, Babulla Tank and the Fort stations arrived

The Port Trust and the Mandvi and Babulla Tank engines were requisitioned and they worked hard for an hour and a half before the fire could be brought under control

Considerable damage has been done to the cargo by water, but to what extent it is impossible to estimate Also until the water is removed from the hold it is impossible to say what damage has been done to the structure of vessel. The origin of the fire is not known.

Two of the Port Trust dredgers were put along side the steamer and they played on the fire from both sides.

The Port Trust officials, and the Dock Police rendered valuable assistance.

The discharge of cargo was commenced when the fire could not be extinguished quickly and the No. 2 hold was emptied by this morning.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, April 18.

Mr. E. H. Kealy, Political Department, is granted thirteen months leave.

Maj Battye I. M. S., Agency Surgeon is granted seven months leave.

Lt-Col Drake Brockman I. M. S., is appointed Residency Surgeon, Mewar.

Captain Harris is posted as an Assistant Commissioner Nowshera sub-division.

Captain Prescott, Political Department, is granted one year three months' leave and furlough combined.

Captain Anson is posted as an Assistant Commissioner Tank sub-division.

Capt Tyrell, I M S is posted as Agency Surgeon Bundelkhand.

Major Goodbody, I. M. S. is granted six months leave.

Mr J G Lorimer is posted as Political Agent Turkish Arabia and Consul-General at Baghdad.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Browning goes to Punjab as Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant R.M. Greig is promoted to Captain.

Lt General Sir Robert Scallon has been granted a good service pension of £100 vice Major-General Cummins deceased.

Lieut General Sir Arthur Barrett has been granted a good service pension of £50 per annum, vice Lt General Sir Robert Scallon, relinquished.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZE

PARSI CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

The Jamshedi Naoroze Festival, postponed from March 21st owing to that date being Good Friday, was celebrated on March 28th, at the Frascati Restaurant, London, under the presidency of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K. C. I. E. Enthusiasm was the dominant note; it was evident in the members of the community who came together for the festival, and among the guests honoured by the community's invitation to share the joyous festival. There was a very strong Persian interest throughout the evening; it began with letters of greeting from the Parsis in Yezd and Kerman, expressing the hope that the vernal equinox might herald a New Year every day and every day a New Year; the interest deepened when the Rev. E. J. Clifton and Mrs. Clifton gave most interesting accounts of their educational work in Persia, and the experiences which befel them during recent eventful years.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in proposing the Royal toast, referred to the deep interest which H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught had taken in the people of India, and gave expression to India's earnest hope that his Royal Highness' public association with that country might be renewed in the near future. Sir Manchereje added that the entire Parsi community shared with other sections of the Indian population the deep sense of sympathy with H. M. Queen Alexandra upon the untimely death of her beloved brother H. M. the King of Greece.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat briefly but ably spoke of the Jamshedji Naoroze and its significance. The Rev. E. J. Clifton proposed the toast of the Parsi Community and the Parsi Association of Europe in very eloquent terms. His speech was full of hope for Persia and of the part that the Parsis are destined to play in its future; he declared that they were proving themselves worthy of trust; Moslems had found this out; so had Europeans; and when Persia could show that it possessed men who would not be moved by bribery, the country would come into its own. Mr. Clifton told of many kindnesses and courteous hospitality shown to him and his wife, and incidentally proved how he endeavoured to bring about a good understanding between Moslems and Parsis. He referred to the disabilities from which Parsis suffered, and still suffer, but praised the work done by the British Government, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and the Bombay Association on behalf of the community in Persia. There were yet many irksome burdens laid by the Mahomedans on the shoulders of the Parsis. Even yet, in Persia, they were annoyed and persecuted on the slightest pretext. Mr. Clifton mentioned instances in which he had personally upheld the cause of his Parsi friends against the tyranny and persecution of those of the Moslem faith. When the revolution broke out in Persia, a leading Parsi merchant's life was theratened in a Southern city, whilst his brother was actually assassinated in the capital. Fortunately Mr. Clifton had been able to take the merchant into his own house and keep him in safety until the danger passed. The Rev. gentleman bore testimony to the wonderful way in which through all the centuries, the small remnant of the Parsis had kept up the rites and ceremonies of their ancient faith with very few isolated cases of lapse and those cases almost always under pressure.

As a missionary, he paid a warm tribute to the eagerness with which the Pasis took advantage of such education as was offered where English schools had been opened, and showed how well those who attended them progressed. Not only so, but in connection with the medical work at Yezd, it was to the generosity of the Parsis that they owed their first hospital building and lately the site of a new larger hospital was the gift of one of the Parsis. His advice was that all members of the community wherever they were found, should stick together and remember that union is strength. When the new Constitution becomes real and men, who can be trusted, are sent to the Persian Parliament, there must be a certain number of Parsi members.

Mrs. Clifton, who received a most hearty welcome, as her husband had done, spoke of the personal tributes of affectionate regard she had received from the Parsi women. She declared them to be the sweetest women she had ever met, and had learnt from them many lessons of patience and endurance. They were absolutely trusted by their husbands, though unveiled in a land, where other women were veiled, and they played their part of mother to perfection. They emphasised, too, the generosity of the Parsi merchants to hospitals and other philantropic work. Parsi and Moslem, she said, must go together to the Persian parliament. Persia, she insisted, was a land of promise. She urged all Parsis to remember that they were brothers of the Persian Parsis, and to help to the utmost in the extension of education. Men of character were wanted, and Persia might yet produce another Cyrus.

Mr. N. J. Moola, the veteran secretary of the Association, responding to the toast of the Association, told of the work which has been performed by that body for more than half a century for the good of the community. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, in a promising and well-worded speech, responded to the toast of the Parsi Community.

Mr. M. M. Gandevia made a very graceful speech in proposing the toast of the guests, and, in response, Mr. L. Williams, the Liberal candidate for Norwood, spoke of the pleasure he felt in being in close personal touch with Parsis. He told how India's social problems interested him, and strongly comended Sir Mancherjee's strenuous work for industrial education, now coming to fruition. With regard to Persia, he insisted that it was the duty of every Parsi in this country to prevent partition. Dr. Baty also spoke for the guests and referred to his long friend-hip with the community and bore a fitting tribute to the work of the late Mr. B. M. Malabar.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree referred to the revival of the Parsi Students' Society of England and of the achievement of Mr P. N. Daruwalla in securing the covetous distinction of Doctor of Laws of the University of London, being the first Indian to receive that honour, and also of the Lalaca Memorial to be shortly handed over formally to the Imperial Institute.

The toast of the ladies was proposed by Mr. P. D. Vaccha, in a neat little speech, and responded to by Miss A. A. Smith who told the gathering in a very lucid speech how it was through a Parsi lady that she was first led to take that int rest in India and in Indian movements which was strengthening every day of her life. Why the Parsis are so forward is because they educate their women, and take them along with them in every walk of life.

The last duty of a most enjoyable evening was the toast of the chairman proposed in felicitous terms by Mr. P. C. Tarapore, who referred to Sir Mancherjee's great work as the champion of industrial education for India, and to the support which that cause had received in the epoch-making resolution recently issued by the Government of India.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. PAGE.

There has been much favourable comment on the appointment of Mr. Walter Hines Page editor of the "World's Work" as American Ambassador in London. The New York "Times" says that, although Dr. Wilson has not chosen a man of great wealth or of large national repute, "Mr. Page has been a man of affairs well as a man of letters." The journal adds:—

He has interested himself intelligently in matters of public welfare, and has won the respect of all who have been associated with him. He should therefore be a capable representative of our Government. He will not, it is true, represent to the English people the people of this country, at first in the broad sense as such men as Mr. Hay, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Lowell represented them. But there is no reason why he should not perform his diplomatic duties as discreetly as the best of them. If Mr. Page is to set a new example for our diplomatists abroad in his mode of life by avoiding entertainments Zhich so far from increasing respect for us a nation merely strengthen the mistaken foreign belief that we are all inclined to extravagance the country is to be congratulated on his appointment.

PERSONAL APPRECIATION.

Although some Press despatches writes an Americans correspondent speak of the new American Ambassador to the Court of St. James as Dr. Page, he does not assume the honour which several degrees of LL. D. confer upon him, nor is he so spoken of by his friends. Yet Mr. Page is in reality one of those wise physicians of men such as in old days were called doctors of the philosophy of existence. For he has spent most of his life in the promotion of human happiness, and if he can crown these labours with the blessings which a well-cemented bond of Anglo-American understanding would assure he can well justify his entrance into the to him, new field of diplomacy. At home, aside from his long career, as editor and publisher, he is best known for his unceasing efforts in the interest of education, of public health, and rural life and industries. Abroad his chief personal concerns will probably be in social reform, rather than international intrigues. In a busy life, with the suport and education of a promising family to provide for, he has yet found time to distribute and to encourage the further donation of funds for education in his beloved South, to write a famous report on the amelioration of farmers' lives, and to applaud and encourage the extermination of malaria, yellow fever, and the hook-worm. In all of these capacities he has for years travelled, back and forth from his office to all the corners of his wide country, an unpaid but greatly thanked lecturer.

The thinking men and women of England will find in him a genial host and a thought-arresting guest. But that fashionable society with which diplomacy is, as a rule, so closely alied may find in his mission a loss and a disappointment. President Wilson evidently intends to revive the famous American tradition of Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Louis XVI. That tradition has in the past greatly hindered those who hoped for the establishment of a permanent American Diplomatic Service, properly housed and properly paid. We are to have again in the American Embassy a return, to Democratic simplicity, to comparatively plain living and high thinking. Mr. Page combines in a significant way the best social elements of his country. A Southerner himself, he has the winning manner those born in North Carolina, yet was for some years, as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," the guardian of the memories of the Cambridge School enshrined in that famous New England magazine, so that in this respect also he succeed James Russell Lowell.

President Wilson in seeking a fit represent ative for his Adminstration in London has offered the post to Mr. Richard Olney, to Dr. Elliot, of Harvard, and, thirdly, to Mr. Walter Page. In such a galley there is honour in being third choice, for the progression discovers the President's mind and brings out the fact that no carpet knight was wanted. Between these two nations communications shall go between men who do, as against those who merely are. And again between these two peoples diplomacy shall be plain and straight and honest, with men like Sir Edward Grey on one side and Mr. Walter Page on the other.

PREVIOUS CAREER.

There is little use to retrace here the long and successful career at home of the new American Ambassador. In a very busy life he has always found time to do what was worth while. As a Southern men in a Northern post he did well as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," but he found himself in the unique "World's Work," which he established and which has always been a personal medium for the expression of his optimistic outlook on men and life. The cheerful fact is that Mr Page has succeeded because he believed. In his friends as in his reforms the new Ambassador has been fortunate. He introduced men like Prince Kropotkin and Booker Washington to the American public. And Dr. Woodrow Wilson himself owes not a little to the sympathetic presentation which his creeds and his character have obtained in the "World's Work."

The American Embassy, will be a home of culture and refinement, a simple home perhaps rather than a place, but all the more truly representative, for the Ambassador's wife and daughter are of that army of capable adaptable, understanding woman hood which is perhaps the most distinctive product of the great Republic. Thus will be found there what for years official London has not known the hospitality of the South in a real Southern home.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Apr. 18.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held to-day, under the presidency of the Lieut.-Governor the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in the Punjab. The bill was approved by all the members, and referred to a select committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant, the Finance Member, op ned the discussion on the Budget. Most of the Members made congratulatory speeches, expressing their high sense of appreciation of the prosperity of the province shown by the Financial Statement They thanked His Honor for the many welcome reforms, introduced during his regime.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

the dear souls have never yet been able to get away from the South Pole, where they have been marooned for about 60,000 years; and where they are doomed to remain marooned for about another 60,000 years. The Auks of the North Pole have succeeded a little better; and both Auks and Penguins are first cousins of the goose, who after all corresponds rather with the 'waterplane' of our 'aviation' enthusiasts than with true flying birds. Thanks to the stimulating and patriotic liberality of the *Daily Mail*, we shall soon see whether man as a 'flyer' will ever get beyond the goose or the swan. I doubt it; but my doubt may be based on my hope. I do not desire the advent of flying 'men-of-war,' not even of flying 'merchant ships, I think the world will lose far more than it would gain by them. It is not to-day and yesterday that man has tried to fly. There is the story of Daedalus, and his son Icarus,—to say nothing of those most human penguins. It is more than an idle fable, its ultimate reference being to a true history, and though the father got safely from Crete to Sicily, the son, adventuring too high a flight, fell and was lost in the Icarian Sea. This makes me hopeful that the true flying ship is yet as far away from us in the future, as the 'Athenian shipbuilder' is in the past, and joyful also that the journalistic enterprise of the *Daily Mail* has been announced just in time to encourage us in our present waiting policy but not less watchful policy of leaving it to Germany, to continue her costly experiments in aviation without our recklessly wasting public money in attempting to compete with her in them. When I have seen an airship do all a bird can within the limits of the Crystal Palace grounds, under every untoward condition of the atmosphere,—I will begin to believe in it; and the consummated wonder will be for a sign of the loosing of Hell upon this Earth! I do not think it impossible for man to become able to fly singly, as Daedalus is fabled to have done, and Hermes, and the Angels of our own Hebrew mythology. Ixion and Triptolemus anticipated forms of the bicycle; and individual men may yet fly,—quietly up and down to office; but in ship-loads, never, not within any period, over which the responsibility of the present generation of Englishmen, and Germans, for the safety, honour and welfare of their respective Empires extends."

THE FUTURE OF THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

Last Wednesday's engineering supplement of '*The Times*' contains a very necessary apologia for the dirigible. One says very necessary, because of the general instability of public opinion and its unstable guides. One month we had the Zeppelin type of dirigible paraded as a night-mare and bogy. The next month, because, forsooth, another Zeppelin has come to grief, through unskilled handling when landing in a gale, the term "fair weather" ships is sneeringly applied. Under the *nom de plume* of Pegasus, the writer in *The Times* dispassionately reviews the whole question. While obviously the entire article, carefully and logically reasoned, as it is, cannot be reproduced in its entirety, I may quote a few of its more salient points. In the first place an airship can remain aloft 20 times as long as an aeroplane, and carry ten times the weight at much the same speed, the height to which it can attain is limited, to some 6,000 feet. At the same time this defect is not fundamentally unavoidable like the laws of nature. The maximum time of remaining in the air for an aeroplane is 13 hours 18 minutes, on a slow machine, achieving 47 miles an hour, as against a Zeppelin's speed of 50 to 55. Only one man was carried, but no gun, no maps, no wireless, and no compass: For an airship 60 hours is the air endurance with all equipment, instruments, guns, triplicate engines, wireless, and operators, photographers, observers, and relay of crew, while stoppage of all three engines does not mean descent. Finally the writer makes a powerful appeal for a more serious and systematic study of airships. "It is not," he says, "every one who can give his vague imaginings so much concreteness as is required to produce a sketch and still less a design or a working drawing, but we have had put before us a scheme which contemplates the transport of 350 persons at speeds vastly in excess of the speeds of Atlantic liners, with an expenditure of only 5,000 h.p., from Europe to America, without fail on 347 days out of the year. Surely, apart from war purposes, such matters are deserving of serious study to the extent of launching an experimental ship or two." He adds:—"We have formed so strong a habit of supposing that all inventive talent lies with the aeroplane constructor that we are inclined to withdraw all the support which hope, imagination, and determination to succeed, can give to the airship and its developments. It is high time this attitude was abandoned." A propos the interesting announcement is made this morning that his Majesty has approved of the Royal Flying Corps adopting the appropriate motto "Per Ardua ad Astia."

BOREDOM AND BILLIARDS AT WESTMINSTER.

A staid Scottish representative has started an agitation among his Parliamentary colleagues in favour of the establishment of a billiard room for the use of members who, poor fellows, if they do not happen to be in office and sometimes if they are in office must find the time hang heavily on their hands when there is no hooliganism going on. Simultaneously complaints are being made about the draughts from open windows. Some want the windows open, some want them to be closed, just like what happens in a club-room where testy old fogies abound. A witty M. P. writes to the "Westminister Gazette":—"I cannot really understand why there should be this hostility on the part of the powers that be to the suggested billiard-tables. If draughts are permitted in the Chamber itself, why boggle at billiards in the basement? In the days of the old St. James's Hall, a friend of mine in purchasing tickets for the Monday "Pops" ventured to say to Messrs. Chappell's assistants that the concerts would be equally enjoyable if the place were less draughty. As will be remembered, a considerable part of the building was utilised as a restaurant, the famous "St. Jimmies," as the "huts" or as they were called in that remote period, the mashers styled it. Messrs. Chappell's man looked at my friend in a comical sort of way and replied, "well Sir, a great many of the people who come there, like draughts."

JAMSHED NAVROZ.

From the detailed report that I am able to send you it will be seen that the celebration of the *Janshed Navroz* by the Parsi colony in London was a very successful affair and that it did not suffer in any way from the postponement that had to be made owing to the Zoroastrian festival clashing with Good Friday. The chief feature of the gathering may be said to be the prominence given to the position and prospects of the Parsis in Persia. The remarks made by the Rev. E. J. Clifton and his wife, who have done such excellent educational work in Yezd and Kerman, will be read with great interest and encouragement in Bombay. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton see in the Zoroastrian subjects of the Shah the leaven which is to leaven the lump, for, said the former, the Moslem and the European in Persia have learned that the Parsi is a man to be trusted. The chairman (Sir M. M. Bhownaggree) in referring to the resuscitation of the Parsi Students' Society of England spoke of the recent distinguished achievement of Mr. P. N. Daruwalla, the first Indian to win the degree of Doctor of Laws and the only candidate this year who gained that distinction.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the Agony Column of the *Times*:

Oxford undergraduate scholar, who is tired of being poor, wishes to be adopted by wealthy people.—N. 749. The "Times" Office, E.C.

I hope Oxford is proud of the advertiser.

The same journal has opened its columns to a correspondence on "The Failure of the Fashions"—ladies' fashions *bien entendu*, indeed has started it. The writer asserts *inter alia* what is quite true that fashions in women's dress are as rule "tending always to some extreme of irrationality." Many people will be disposed to agree with the correspondent who asks, "why shift the ruling power of the Empire to a voting majority that has failed so egregiously in a matter over which it has absolute control."

SMART SWINDLE.

EMERALD WORTH Rs 20,000 STOLEN. MADRASSI ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 18.

One Venkataswamy Naidu was arrested yesterday by Rao Bahadur Jai Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department on a charge of cheating in respect of emeralds valued at Rs 20,000. The accused, it was alleged, received emeralds from the brother of a zemindar of Chellapalle at Masulipatam, about 22nd of February last. On the 30th of last month, Inspector Jagadesa Iyer, of the City Police, received certain information that Venkataswamy Naidu, K. D., of C. Division, was suddenly displaying signs of great prosperity. Inspector Jagadesa Iyer searched the man's house, where he found currency notes to the value of of Rs 120. Further enquiries went to show that Venkataswamy Naidu had advanced a sum of Rs 1,000 for the purchase of a house, and also that he had invested money in jewels for his concubine. The man being unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation as to how he had come by the money, the matter was reported to Mr. P Hannyngton, the Comissioner of Police, who directed the issue of a circular setting forth particulars of what had happened and enquiring of Police Officers throughout the Presidency and in Bombay and Calcutta if they had any case on hand in which Venkataswamy Naidu might be implicated. Meanwile, Sanyasini Naidu, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Masulipatam, received a complaint from the zemindar of Chellapalle that he had been swindled to the extent of Rs. 20,000 by a Madrasi. The zemindar's description of the swindler tallying with the description of Venkataswamy Naidu, the man was arrested yesterday by Rao Bahadur Jyi Singh and Inspector Jagadesa Iyer.

The man, it is alleged, represented himself to the zemindar of Chellapalle, as a man of means who wanted to buy emeralds for the purpose of trading in them. The zemindar produced an emerald valued at Rs.20,000 which he wished to sell. Venkataswamy Naidu agreed to buy it and producing a number of imitation stones pretended to carry out a close inspection of the genuine emerald. He managed to transfer the real stone to his own box and put a similar(false) one he had, into the zemindar's case and left saying he would call on the following day to purchase the emerald. The zemindar, a few days later, discovered the trick played on him and reported the matter to the Masulipatam Police.

Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the accused, applied for bail this afternoon, when the man was produced before Mr. W. S. Marshall, the Third Presidency Magistrate. Questioned by the court, the accused refused to make any statement, but as the offences against him were bailable, his Worship granted him a bail on his bond for Rs. 1,000 and a surety for Rs. 2,000.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY THE "RAILWAY

The case in which Colour-Sergeant Instructor John Martin of B and C Companies of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps charged Mr. Rodgers, Editor, and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher, of the "Railway Times" with libel, came up for hearing before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Rodgers; while Mr. S. B. Kolasker pleader, represented Mr. Moffatt.

The complainant, examined by Mr. Vicaji, said, he was the Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of B and C Companies of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, he had been in the Army for 22 years, and he was to retire in August next. On the 24th of February, he learnt from a volunteer of "A" Company, named Williamson, who visited his bungalow at Byculla, to inform him of the matter that a man, named Armstead, had died. The complainant replied that he was not acquainted with the deceased. Williamson, then explained to him that Armstead belonged to "A" Company. On hearing this, Martin told Williamson that Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Smith would have to arrange for the funeral. As Williamson appeared to be ignorant of Smith's whereabouts, the complainant, Martin, directed him to Smith's residence at Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Docks. Williamson then departed leaving him under the impression that he was going direct to Colour-Sergeant Smith. Colour-Sergeant Smith, it appears, was the instructor of A Company, and the funeral of a volunteer is arranged by the Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of the Company under the order of the Commanding Officer of the Company, to which the deceased belonged. In the absence of the Colour-Sergeant-Instructor a non-commissioned officer of the Company would arrange for the funeral. A colour-sergeant is powerless to conduct the funeral of a volunteer of another corps, when a sergeant of that company is present. When Williamson came to Martin's house, he did not mention anything about the Adjutant, as he knew that the Adjutant was on the line at the time. He did know, however, that Sergeant Smith was at Igatpuri.

Mr Vicaji here put in the Volunteer Orders from the 22nd to the 25th February.

Continuing, Sergeant Martin said, at 6 p. m. he received a telegram addressed to Sergeant-Major Chance from the Headquarters to arrange for the funeral of the deceased. He sent it to Smith and the telegram was returned with a message from Mrs. Smith stating that Smith had gone to Igatpuri. It was too late for him to do anything that day as the workshops were closed and the Volunteers had left. Before half-past five they could have arranged for firing parties. He left for Gatpura by the 10-30 train, as he was on duty. The next day, when he returned, at about 10 o'clock in the morning a telegram sent by the Adjutant, was handed over to him. The funeral might have been over at 7 o'clock and the man might already have been buried when he returned. It was not true, as the "Railway Times" alleged, that he had received a telegram at 4-45. On that he had said that it was too late for a Volunteer funeral and that he had no time to attend to it. It was not true that he treated the matter negligently. He did not place any obstacle in the way of the deceased receiving a Volunteer funeral. He merely refrained from attending the funeral because it was not his duty to do so and he was employed at the time on the range. There was not a grain of truth in the allegations made in the article. He was not sure whether he asked Williamson, who would pay the gharry or where the arms were to be got from. He was not smoking at the time Williamson came, as was further alleged.

THE ARTICLE.

The alleged defamatory article was read out. Among other things the article said:—

"Sergeant-Instructor Martin was asked to make arrangements for a Volunteer funeral, but he suggested a reference to the Adjutant or Sergeant Smith who, he said, was at Colaba. Sergeant Martin knew perfectly well that neither the Adjutant nor Sergeant Smith was at Colaba, as it had already appeared in orders that both these gentlemen were at Igatpuri." Another passage states that Sergeant Martin behaved most disgracefully throughout this unholy affair, when it was ascertained that the Adjutant was at Igatpuri, one of the deceased's friends sent him a private telegram, on receipt of which the Adjutant immediately telegraphed to Sergeant Martin, asking him to make the necessary arrangements for a Volunteer funeral. Sergeant Martin received the telegram at 4-45 p.m. and in a most unsoldierly fashion said that there was no time to arange for a Volunteer funeral and that he was too busy (Mark ye, he was smoking a cigar at the time). Owing to the disgracefully nonchalant way in which the matter was being treated, Mr. Knight, Superintendent, Vic. Terminus took it upon himself to call for a volunteer funeral Sergeant Martin placed all kinds of obstacles in the way. He wanted to know who was going to pay the carriage hire for the bandsmen and where the men were to get their arms from. Sergeant Martin was living just a stone's throw from the deceased's house, and he did not even so much as see the deceased nor did he appear at the funeral

"We are sure that Col Hepper, the able Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is quite oblivious of this diabolical affair, and we are sure that Sergeant-Instructor Martin will be brought to book."

Before the date of the next hearing was fixed, Mr. Kemp submitted that the same trouble in Madras which had called his client away before required him again now He therefore requested for an adjournment for a fortnight.

Mr. Vicaji said his client wanted to have the case disposed of as early as possible.

Mr. Kemp said that the complainant had had his own say about the matter and so he could wait for the result of the case.

The Magistrate then fixed the date of next hearing for the 25th instant.

Mr. Kemp requested that the presence of his client on that occassion might be dispensed with, as he might not be able to returned by that time, to which the Magistrate consented.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Pandurang Ganesh Dandekar charged Dinanath Nandaram, with defaming him at one of their caste meetings.

Mr. Chhotalal Jekisandas, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. S. T. Desai for the accused.

Both the complainant and the accused belong to the Vasta Kar or coppersmith caste. On the 9th March, a meeting of their caste people was held at Pydhonie, when a proposition to remove the present occupants of the Caste Chawl at Khandawadi and replace them by those who were actually following the coppersmith profession was moved by one Vasantrao Damodar. The proposition was seconded by the complainant. The accused thereupon shouted out at the complainant, "Tookda Khaw" (one who eats crumbs) and added that the complainant was supporting Vasantrao's proposition as he had eaten his (Vasantrao's) bred, meaning that Pandurang Ganesh was indebted to Vasantrao's bounty. This caused disorder, abruptly terminating the meeting.

Subsequently, the complainant sent a written notice to the accused to tender an apology. The accused gave an oral apology, which the complainant did not accept. At the next meeting of the castemen, the complainant called upon the accused to make the apology in public, which he refused. Hence the complaint.

The accused stated that he never called the complainant "Tookda Khaw" at the meeting.

Some of the castemen, including the complaint, made a written requisition to the meeting to vote an address of congratulation to Rao Sahib Anandarao Waman Shete who was about that time appointed a Justice of the Peace, Vasantrao Damodar opposed this and the complainant supported him. Then the accused said that complainant changed sides because he had eaten Vasantrao's bread.

The accused was charged under section 500, I. P. C.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Further hearing of the case was postponed to the 25th instant.

CYCLE SKATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged a European ex-soldier, named J. M. Joyce, and three Eurasians, named Walter Daniel, Andrew Symons, and Benjamin Flukes, with the theft of three cycles.

On the 12th instant, Mr. L. E. Joshua of the Continental Tyres Co., Wallace-street, cycled to the General Post Office. He left his cycle under the portico of the Post Office building, and went inside. A few minutes after he returned and found the cycle had disappeared.

It appears that Joyce took the cycle, and the four together got a gharry, put the cycle into it, and drove to Mazagon. Arriving there, some altercation ensued between the accused and the gharrywalla, regarding the fare, which terminated in the driver calling up a policeman. The arrival of the policeman scared the accused, who left the gharry and ran away. Flukes was, however, arrested the next day, and Symons was arrested on the day following. The other two accused were not long at large. On a search being instituted, two more cycles were recovered from the accused. One of these belonged to a student named J. J. De Souza, and was stolen by Joyce. The owner of the other cycle has yet not been traced.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced Joyce to rigorous imprisonment for 1 month and 15 days; the second accused, Walter Daniel, to 3 weeks; and the other two to 15 days' each.

DISPUTED POSSESSION.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad Second Presidency Magistrate, there was called on for further hearing and disposal, the case, in which Sukha Gegha was charged by Mr. Hubbard, an Excise Inspector, with having in his possession 384 grains of cocaine on the 11th February, without a licence from the Collector of Abkari.

Mr. Bapuji Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that in consequence of certain information received, the Inspector searched the accused's room, at Kumbharwada, and discovered the drug in a black bag, which was lying on the roof of a balcony, where the accused was seen several times. For three days he was watched. In his room empty packets, resembling those in the bag, were found.

The accused pleaded that he knew nothing about the bag, and that he had nothing whatever to do with the cocaine. The balcony and the roof were common to all the tenants living in the house.

The Magistrate held that the place where the cocaine was found was not in the exclusive occupation of the accused. It would have been a different thing if he had been arrested red-handed. The accused was acquitted.

ASSAULT BY SON-IN-LAW.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a Mahomedan widow, named Maktubai, charged her son-in law Sheik Mahomed Imam with assault, and with using abusive language.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Campbell, bar-at-law, with Mr. Gudinho, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that on February last, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad discharged a notice issued on the accused at the instance of the complainant. On leaving the Court, the accused is alleged to have spat on the complainant and abused her.

The Magistrate held that it had not been proved that the accused spat on the complainant and acquitted him of the charge of assault, but convicted him on the charge of using abusive language, and fined him Rs. 10.

A HARDENED ROGUE.

Sub-Inspector Rughnath yesterday charged Jusab Sulleman at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, with thefts committed by the accused at sixteen different places.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had entered several houses in the vicinity of Parel and Naigam and stolen pieces of wearing apparel, utensils, pots and other household articles. He was arrested on Wednesday in connection with one theft which led to the detection of the other offences.

He was sentenced to sixteen months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A SHIP.

On the complaint of Mr. Alexander Mackenly, Chief Officer of s. s. "Clan Graham," Seyd Gulam Ulad Akbar (35), a labourer, was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, with the theft of a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 4, from No. 2 hold of the vessel. The accused had been engaged by the stewards to do certain work, committed The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one week's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 15.

SMUGGLING OF GANJA.

Chief Excise Inspector Nariman A. Manekji prosecuted two seamen on board the s. s. "Virawa," named Abdul Motalif and Amin Sherif, who were discoverd in possession of 4 puunds 15 tolas of ganja without a licence, while being searched on board the ship by the Excise officers on the 17th inst. The ship was bound for Rangoon, and it is presumed that the accused intended to take the drug there, as the price for it in Rangoon is said to be about four times that in Bombay.

The Magistrate discharged the second accused on insufficient evidence and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Dost Mahomed Ahemduddin, aged 30, to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment, for picking the pocket of a boy, named Luxmon Changoo Wazantri, of a purse containing one rupee eight annas. The accused had several previous convictions. It appears that about four o'clock on Thursday evening the complainant was going to Bhuleshwar Market along Kalbadevi-road, to make some purchases. The accused brushed past him, and took the purse from his pocket. The complainant caught hold of him immediately, but the accused passed the purse on to a companion of his, who instantly ran away. The complainant, however, immediately handed the accused over to the police.

THEFT FROM THE NEW DOCKS.

Yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira' Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Dhondi Sidoo, a labourer (25), with the theft of some carpenter's tools from the new docks at 9-30 p.m., on the 16th. He was arrested by the ramosi at the gate, while removing the things.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

The Government of India have decided to authorise the remission of half hospital stoppages in the case of British soldiers who contract enteric fever whilst employed as nursing orderlies on enteric fever patients in hospital.

The Current issue of the "Journal of the Photographic Society of India" contains an interesting description of the photographic section of the recent Exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society, and a scathing criticism of the judging in this section which will doubtless receve due attention from the management of that exclusive body.

Mr. Shaw, or Pusa, is coming to Madras shortly to officiate for Mr McRae as Government Mycologist, and Mr. Parnell, who has been the Botanist of the Bihar Planters Association, has accepted the post of Botanist to the Government of Madras. He and Mrs. Parnell start, for Coimbatore immediately.

The final linking up of the Mannar and Madawachi sections of the Mannar Railway Extension in Ceylon took place on the 12th instant at a pot three miles away from Mannar. The rivetting of the last rail was performed by Mrs. Stracey, wife of the Chief Resident Engineer. The whole line which is an important link in the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection is now complete.

Calcutta is just emerging from a spell of bad health, which continued for about a month during which measles, small-pox, cholera, and plague, have been more or less prevalent, the two last-named diseases having assumed an epidemic form and caused a good deal of anxiety. In the week ending 5th April the highest mortality recorded this year was reached, vital statistics showing 97 fatal cases from Cholera, and 96 from plague. In the next week, however, there was an encouraging drop when there were 61 deaths from cholera and 62 from plague. The mortality is confined to Indian inhabitants.

At a General Meeting of the Madras Corporation the question was discussed of renewing, for another year, to the S. I. Athletic Association the lease of the grounds it occupies in the People's Park. The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair and some Commissioners were for the Corporation taking immediate possession of the grounds and the Moore Pavilion, on the score that the S. I. A. A. was only a Private Club, and was not fulfilling the objects for which the grounds were originally given to it. The President explained that whatever might have been the case in the past, the S. I. Athletic Association had vastly improved during the past year. If the lease of the grounds was renewed for another year still more improvements could be expected, and the Association might be able to justify its existence. Messrs, James Short and G. A., Natesan, made on behalf of the S. I. A. A. a made strong appeal, to the Commissioners who eventually, by a large majority renewed the lease of the grounds to the Association for five years, with the option of terminating the tenancy at six months' notice.

Mr. Karandikar, a former member of the Bombay Legislative Council created a record for that body by once putting well over one hundred questions on the paper at one meeting and as far as we can remember, Lord-Sydenham allowed some of them to be put and answered. There can be no doubt that by some Indian members the right of interpellation is seriously abused. We notice that both the "Statesman and the Englishman" complain of the number of questions which are put at the Bengal Council. The "Statesman" says in this connection:—"The plague of question in the Bengal Legislative Council is reaching serious dimensions, though it still falls short of the extravagant abuse of the right of interpellation which once prevailed in the Madras Council. On one day last week 80 questions were down on the list, and the task of furnishing the required information must, in some instances, have involved investigations consuming many hours of the time of the Government Department concerned. The fact that the preparations of an answer will sometimes cost a vast amount of time and labour is not, of course, a reason for abstaining from a question which will serve some useful purpose; but, as things are, a considerable proportion of the questions appear to serve no other object than to advertise the legislative activity of the honourable members who put them."

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*) ...	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*) ...	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad... ...	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad ...	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt. ...	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City ...	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*) ...	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt. ...	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc. ...	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar ...	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur... ...	31 28	76 12	10 1

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6½
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3
Chandernagore ...	36 49	99 1	16 4
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9
Kasara	2 12	7 1	1 3
Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Moghal Sarai... ...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express. (*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala. § Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
18 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(For Bangalore.)			
	(Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... ,,	2 54	15 3	7 10
20	Dp. Manmad ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 14	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ...Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	38 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... ,,	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... ...Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ...Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ...Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(a) Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards, Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards, Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ...Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ...Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ...Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 14
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ...Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ...Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,		61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ...Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	35 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D. U. K. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D. U. K. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 39	,, Ludhiana ... ...Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ...Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 11

Bombay, Victoria Terminus,
1st March 1913.

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

LORD SYDENHAM.

APPRECIATION IN THE "TIMES."

The following appeared as a leading article in the "Times" of April 4 :—

To-day Lord Sydenham greets Lord Willingdon, his successor in the Governorship of Bombay, and to-morrow he sails for England after five and a half years of strenuous and successful work. They have been years of very varied experience. It fell to the lot of Lord Sydenham to control the Bombay Presidency during the most menacing unrest that India has known for many decades ; but it was his good fortune, after the storms had subsided, to meet the King-Emperor as the head of a peaceful and and loyal community, whose manifestations of reverence for the Crown impressed the whole Empire. We do not willingly dwell upon some of the earlier episodes of the Governorship of Sir George Clarke, as he then was ; but to ignore them would be to obscure perhaps the chief of his many services to India. His assumption of office changed to coincide with the appearance of a wave of disaffection which swept throughout India. Nowhere were the symptoms more deep-seated or more alarming than in the Bombay Presidency. Other provinces witnessed more prolonged disturbances, but in the Deccan, where memories of Mahratta rule are still cherished, lay the origin of much of the trouble which perplexed and disturbed the entire country. The climax came when for some days, as the result of an insidious propaganda, the industrial quarters of the city of Bombay lapsed into fierce rioting. Such a change has since been wrought in Western India that these events seem like an evil dream which had best be forgotten ; but if we are able to note and dismiss such recollections, the thanks are chiefly due to Lord Sydenham. His quiet courage during a period of grave emergency was of more value than the British public is yet aware. He had to make vital decisions, and to adhere to them in the face of considerable opposition. If the Bombay Presidency is now to a great extent purged of elements and tendencies which were extremely delitorious, it is because the crisis found a strong and fearless man at the helm. Lord Sydenham was fortunate, however, in that the measures of reform devised by Lord Morley and Lord Minto gave him simultaneously an opportunity of demonstrating his warm sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the reputable Indian public. Though he repressed sedition and broke up conspiracies, he also had a creditable share in prodncing the success of the enlarged Councils He welcomed the reforms, applied them with zeal in his own province, and had the satisfaction of realizing that they were deeply appreciated.

Lord Sydenham's Indian reputation nevertheless does not rest only upon the strength and calmness of his control during a disagreeable time. Few Governors of Bombay have a more impressive record of constructive work. His educational policy alone would entitle him to the gratitude of the people of Western India.

In the other departments of his Administration the success attained, though perhaps less imposing, is equally notable. He has steadfastly worked for better sanitation and for the public health, and the medical profession in this country should not be unmindful of the fact that he intiated the first substantial measures for restricting the irregular and unqualified practice of medicine and surgery in India. He has paid much attention to the development of Indian agriculture, and has ardently laboured for the enlargement of the co-operative credit movement in rural areas. He has sought constantly to encourage Indian industrial enterprises, and it is through his aid, more than anything else, that the great cotton mill industry of Bombay is about to derive its working power from electricity produced by dareming up the monsoon rainfall in the Western Ghauts. Though his care and vigilant authority have been continuously felt throughout Western India, his chief interest has perhaps always lain in the magnificent city which is the capital of his province. His schems for the further development of the city of Bombay have been called grandiose, but they are backed by his own practical demonstration, of their possibility. From his outlook amid the wooded groves of Malabar Point, he saw visions of a Bombay transformed and rendered more spacious and splendid than most men had thought conceivable. He has submitted to higher authority a scheme for a vast reclamation of the foreshores at the southern end of the island city, which will yield a great business and residential quarter, large open spaces, and a sea-girt domain enclosing a new Government House. Whether the scheme is adopted or not, he has in other ways already signally helped forward the improvement of Bombay, for the measures he has recently carried, should ensure the completion of the huge plans of reconstruction in the native city originally devised by Lord Sandhurst. It has been given to few men to accomplish, in the later years of a busy life spent in the service of the Empire, so much as Lord Sydenham has done in the Indian province whose charge he now relinquishes. His life in India has been saddened by poignant domestic losses, but he will embark to-morrow with the consciousness of great duties honourably and successfully performed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt" April 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mail of the 4th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bidwell, Mrs. L.
Broadbent, Mr W.B.
Baildon, Mr. S. R.
Clark, Miss E.
Hardman, Mr. J. J
Lungley, Miss M. G.
Mann, Mr. G. C.
Mansfield, Lt. T. L. M.
Patonrel, Mrs. Le
Smith, Mr. A.
West, Mr. H. E.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Annandale, Dr. N.
Alexander, Capt. W. S.
Blunt, Mr. L.
Brerton, Mr. C.C.T.
Blower, Miss
Bates, Mrs. F.
Cartwright, Miss
Craven, Mr. A.
Cockburn, Miss
Drimmie, Mr. T.
Deakin, Mr.
Hince, Mr. F. A.
Harrison, Mrs. A.H. P. Nurse and Infts.
Jackson, Mr. W.
Kanoji, Tal
Lindenbaum, Mr. J.
Mather, Miss M. J.
MacIver, Mr. S. W. G. J. and Miss
Monteith, Mr. R. G. and Mrs.
Peters, Mr. and Mrs. F. L.
Pirrie, Mrs. F. W and child.
Peare, Miss G. H.
Reynolds, Miss A. P.
Rosanis, Mr. M.
Tijima, Mr.
Verhoeff, Mr. C. A.
Vesay, Miss D.C.R.
Weatherley, Miss J. G.
Whittaker, Mr.
Whittaker, Mr. A.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Fenlon, Mr. C. A. F. Malone, Mr. J. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Vine, Mr. J. E. S.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Gribbon, Mr. W. E. and infts., Nurse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1st Sunday after Easter.—20th April, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Smart in E. Hymns 140, 235, 553, 558; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns—261, 298. 234; Collections for—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Even song at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon alms for Church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer Litany aad Sermon ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a.m., Gujerati Service—2-30 p. m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. John Glass will preach. Collection for Church Expense.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Service for Young People 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Sermon changes in Religious Thougt (2) What value has the Old Testament for us ? Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) ; 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chapiain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins ;-Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Rev. George Whitley, of London, will preach at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Whitley has for several years had charge of one of the large Wesleyan mission halls in London. At 9 p.m., Rev. C. P. Cape, of Benares, will speak on "My Visit to Fiji." Special music will be rendered.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 a.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Showers of rain are reported to have fallen Sibsagar, Tezpur, Narayangunj, Coimbatore, Begaum, Peshawar, Sonemarg, Dras and Skardu but none have been heavy.

The depression affecting the North West of India has intensified.

Worecast : Thunderstorms may occur in any part of the country, especially along the western Himalayas.

News from Assam says,—Heavy rain this week has interfered with road making np the Lohit Valley. Landslips have occurrsd at various points.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity is in defect in the north-east Punjab. Maximum temperature is above the average in the north-western districts; the minimum is also generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the north-western districts, but skies remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is below the average in the southern half of the division. Temperature during day is in slight excess at Agra and Mainpu-i.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderate ly clouded in Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded in Sind. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana, night temperature is also in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Khathiawar and Central India West,—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at most stations. Minimum temperature is below the average at Deesa and in excess at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Night temperature is generally in excees.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Belgaum reports 0.50' of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Half an inch of rain has been reported from Belgaum and Coimbatore and a quarter from Colombo. A few thunder-storms occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and in the extreme south. The unsettled weather conditions in Sind have moved further north-eastwards and moderate cloud has spread over the Puujab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Some thunder-storms are likely in the south Bombay Deccan. A few dust-storms are possibie in Raj putana, the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE April 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col F A Hoghton, 69 Punj.
Lieut-Col H J Roche 5 Jat L Inf
Lieut-Col E J M Wood, 97 Inf.
Lieut-Col H A Browning I A
Major F F Lance, 19 Lrs.
Major G A Perreau, 4 G R
Major W K Campbell, I A
Major H M Souter, 14 Lrs.
Major J L Alexander 27 Cav.
Major R H Massie, R A
Major L A Watson, 74 Punj
Major C C Fenner, 59 Rifles
Major J L Furney, 22 Punj
Major A R Burton, 94 Inf
Major A E Sealey, 4 G R
Major J Hodgkinson, 5 Cav
Major C McL Porteous 9 G R
Major L S Browne, 38 Dogras
Major C C Jackson, 103 M L I
Major J C C Angelo, I A
Capt R D Beadle, 45 Punj
Capt R A Cassels, 32 Lrs
Capt D L Graham, I M S
Capt R C L Morice, 37 Dogras
Capt L R Hogge, 47 Sikhs
Capt H W Price, S T C
Capt B H Howard, 47 Sikhs
Capt W Macdonald, 31 Punj
Capt RH O'D Paterson, Poona Horse.
Capt C H J Black, Poona Horse.
Capt A Lethbridge, 54 Sikhs
Capt G D Martin, 9 Bhopal Inf
Capt A D Wise, 37 Cav
Capt C M Yates, Kings Regt
Capt C H Elliot, 58 Rifles
Capt T W Kirkwood 17 Cavalry
Capt H I Money, 1 G R
Copt G A Mc Waters, 81 Prs
Capt W G Palmer, 113 Inf
Capt H J H Davson, 82 Punj
Capt W O'Brien, I A
Capt A J H Chope, 2 G R
Capt G W Burton, 39 Rifles
Capt G T Van de Gucht, 3 Horse
Capt G J G Hanson, 69 Punj
Capt E Batterfield, I A
Lieu B H Matheson 54 Sikhs
Lieut G de S H Middlemass, 122 Inf.
Lieut H L Davis, R I M
Lieut H E Hosking, 66 Punj
Lieut R N G Scott, 28 Punj
Lieut W Cave Browne, R E
Lieut R D E Darell. 76 Punj
Lieut A B Porter, 6 Cav
Lieut A D Martin, 36 Sikhs
Lieut W C F Wilson, 104 Riffs
Lieut G F S Allen, 32 Lrs
Lieut C O Campbell R I M
Lieut W G Bagot Chester, 3 G R
Lieut P H Myles, 41 Dogras
Lieut R F Atkins, 67 Puny
Lieut T A Dighy, 30 Punj
Lieut St V F Hanwick, 13 Raj
Lieut T A Kemble, 81 Prs
Lieut R M Trail, 38 Dogras
Fieut D Hobart, 24 Punj
Lieut L Smith, 6 Cav
Lieut G W Phillips, S T C
Nursing Sister Miss C I Warrack, Q A M N S I
Mr A D Imms.
Mr I D E Hughes.
Mr E F Green.
Mr J H Garrett, I C S
Mr W F D Fisher
Mr Joseph Vas, I C S
Mr J Miller
Mr S P O'Donnell
Mr C Latimer
Mr C C Wilson
Rev J H Parry

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. G C L Kerans, I M S 6 mo
Capt L Reynolds, I M S 6 mo M C
Capt A C S B Ellis, 121 Prs, 1 week
Lieut F R M Campbell, 91 Punj 5 mo. M C
Mr J Cowie, 14 days
Lieut W F Heyland, 127 Bal Inf 6 mc M C
Commander C B Henley, R I M 1 mo
Mr J C Faunthorpe, I C S 1 day M C
Mr W Greer, I C S 6 mo. M C
Mr C R Roper, 4 mo

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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

AVIATION.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 31, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any military aviation classes have been formed in India.

Mr. Montagu stated that aviation classes had not been yet formed in India, but the matter was under consideration by the Government of India.

GOLD COINAGE.

Mr. Bigland asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the terms of the resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, carried unanimously on Feb. 28, to the effect that the Chamber desired to place on record its profound dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Government of India to consult commercial opinion regarding their proposal to establish a gold mint in the country, and expressed the hope that steps would be taken to coin a ten-rupee piece until the Commission on Indian Finance and Currency to be appointed by His Majesty's Government had made its report: and whether the Budget speech of the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Fleetwood Wilson, in which, referring to the proposed free coinage of gold at an Indian mint, the Financial Member said he would leave it to the people to decide what suits them best, expresses an intention by the Government of India to open mints to the free coinage of both gold and silver in India.

Mr. Montagu: The terms of the resolution were telegraphed to the Secretary of State on Feb. 28, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The answer, to the second part of the question, is in the negative.

PUNISHMENT OF WHIPPING IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, April 1, Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can lay before the House any information regarding the operation of the new Indian Whipping Act, 1909, and can state the number of judicial whippings in the different provinces in India during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Mr. Swift MacNeill also asked whether he can state the number of gaol whippings in the different provinces in India, during the years, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Mr. Montagu: The figures, for 1912, have not yet been received, but the other statistics for which the honourable member asks are as follows:—

Punishment of Whipping inflicted by Criminal Courts.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911
Burma	2418	1984	1984	2158
Eastern Bengal and Assam	256	280	233	223
Bengal	1695	1191	925	816
United Provinces	6423	3943	3245	2992
Punjab	1827	1297	990	1135
North-West Frontier Province	194	118	148	81
Bombay	1383	1039	1048	859
Central Provinces	987	1167	619	518
Madras	2814	1453	600	618

	Total Number of all Punishments in Cases in which Whipping might have been Awarded 1911.	Percentage 1911.
Burma	9798	22.02
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6019	3.7
Bengal	14472	5.4
United Provinces	12337	24.25
Punjab	6083	19
North-West Frontier Provinces	1321	6.1
Bombay	9214	9.3
Central Provinces	2919	17.7
Madras	3647	17.82

Punishment of Whipping inflicted for Gaol Offences.

	1909.	1910.	1911
Burma	113	125	93
Eastern Bengal and Assam	43	71	43
Bengal	112	98	100
United Provinces	83	52	70
Punjab	63	47	35
North-West Frontier Province	5	2	1
Bombay	95	97	86
Central Provinces	40	52	50
Madras	27	14	12

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether Sir Swinton Jacob was now in India, advising the Delhi town-planning committee or the selected architects; and if not, when he would take up his duties in connection with the work of designing the new capital of India.

Mr. Montagu: Sir Swinton Jacob is not at present in India. It is hoped that he will meet the selected architects in this country next month, and visit India next cold weather.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether Mr. J. Begg, consulting architect to the Government of India, has been consulted on the lay-out and building of the new Delhi; and, if so, whether his views have been expressed in a form that can be made public.

Mr Montagu: The Secretary of State has not yet received the final report of the Committee and other papers bearing upon it. He is, therefore, unable to say whether the consulting architect to the Government of India has recorded his views on the subject.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state when the plans and drawings of Mr. Lutyens for Government House at the new Delhi will be exhibited in the tea room.

Mr. Montagu: Plans and drawings have not yet been received from Mr. Lutyens or Mr. Baker. No statement can, therefore, be made as to when they will be exhibited.

NATIVE ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the report on Indian, native architectural work will be published; and whether a copy will be placed in the library.

Mr. Montagu: The report has not yet been received. The Secretary of State expects a communication on the subject from the Government of India in May next, and will then consider the best way of dealing with the material available.

DELHI TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, the Delhi town-planning committee has presented its report; whether that report contains, or is expected to contain, a lay-out plan for the new city; and, if so, when this plan will be exhibited in the tea-room.

Mr. Montagu: I understand that the report has been presented, but it has not yet reached this country, so I cannot say whether it will contain a plan of the lay-out of the new city. When it is received the Secretary of State will bear in mind the wish of hon. members to see the plan at an early date.

MUTINY VETERANS IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, April 2, Mr. Wilkie asked the Secretary of State for War: If he will state the exact number of Indian Mutiny veterans on the pension list in Scotland.

Col. Seely: I regret that no information on this subject is available at the War Office.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for War, whether he could assure the House that no proposal for reducing the numbers of the European troops serving in India is under consideration.

Col. Seely: No such proposal has been recieved.

Sir J. D. Rees asked if the right hon. gentleman would say that no such proposal was under consideration.

Col. Seely: We are not in the habit of considering a proposal not yet received (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. D. Rees: Is it not a fact that a very distinguished officer is engaged on behalf of the Government in an inquiry in reference to the Indian Army? Is not the reply of the right hon. gentleman practically an evasion of the question I have asked? ("Oh, oh.")

Col. Seely: No, certainly not. Lord Nicholson and his Committee are inquiring into the whole matter, and we have received no comunication from him. The question is altogether premature. There is no attempt at evasion in my answer. (Hear, hear.)

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say what were the chief difficulties which arose and what was the chief cause of the controversies between the provincial and central Governments in India in respect of the framing of provincial settlements.

Mr. Montagu: In framing provincial settlements the object in view is to endow the provinces as liberally as efficiency without extravagant demands. This end is accomplished by research and possibly by consultation and correspondence, not, of course, without difficulty, but never, I think leading to controversy.

Sir J. D. Rees also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there have been any, and, if so, what recent developments in the system of Indian provincial settlements; and what correspondence has passed between the Government of India and the India Office on the subject.

Mr. Montagu: New settlements with the several provinces were introduced in 1911, and their general features are described in the financial statement of the Government of India for 1911-12. The terms were previously the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and were approved by him.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India; If he will state what correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Government at Bombay on the last occasion of making a provincial financial settlement; what reasons led the Government of India to abandon the correspondence; and what were the terms of the settlement finally made.

Mr. Mantagu: The correspondence to which the hon. member refers arose out of proposals regarding provincial finance made by the Decentralisation Commission, which were referred by the Government of India to local Governments for opinion. The views of the Bombay Government and of other Governments were considered by the Government of India, who placed their conclusion before the Secretary of State. His decisions as to the terms of the new provincial settlements were explained and given effect to in the Financial Settlement for 1911-12.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS AND THE COLONIES.

Mr. Hunt asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether time-expired soldiers leaving India can go straight from India to New South Wales; if not, what are the regulations about this and what amount of money are they required to possess before being allowed to go straight from India to New South Wales; and do these same regulations apply to other parts of Australia and to other parts of our overseas empire.

Mr. Montagu: I have been asked by my right hon. friend to answer this question. In reply to the first and third parts, Army Regulations provide that soldiers leaving India on final discharge may, subject to the Commander-in-Chief's approval, proceed direct to any part of the empire. In reply to the second part, there are no regulations restricting the immigration of discharged soldiers into New South Wales; but the New South Wales Government has hitherto refused assistance or encouragement to such immigrants unless they are men of approved health, character, and vigour, are not over forty years of age, are enitled to pension, and have £200 either in savings or in the form of commuted pension. I may add that I have seen a statement in the Australian Press that these conditions are now no longer to be insisted upon; but I have no official information to that effect, and am making inquiry.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

APPLICATION OF THE NEW POLICY.

In the course of an article on the above subject the special correspondent of the "Times" says:—

If Sir Harcourt Butler has tried the patience of some by postponement of the publication of his general schemes till he has had time to probe public feeling through several important conferences, the breadth of the field to be traversed forms a sufficient justification of delay. Indeed, after a perusal of the exhaustive resolution which appeared in the "Gazette" of India of Feb. 22, the reader will probably feel that another year of incubation would have been an advantage. Important matters which are still, we are told, under consideration, might have advanced to the stage of decision, and a definite rate of progress or a financial programme might have been announced, though it is also arguable that full opportunity for discussion is a safe preliminary.

Through what must seem on a bare recital a congeries of disjointed topics, there runs a single parable, a leit motif, which, strongly indicated in the prelude (comprising roughly the fist nine paragraphs), harmonises the whole and offers a point of view on which the reader is able to focus his attention. It is a point of view which to the educationist in Europe may sound platitudinons, but which in India has a very real pertinence. The defect of Indian education is its narrowness. The text of this resolution is the necessity of placing it on a broader basis. The mental outlook of the Indian is highly intellectual, introspective, and philosophic. The present system of education was introduced at a time when intellectuality was regarded in Europe as the aim and crown of things. The ideals then flourishing in England were transplanted to India, found among the educated (or educable) middle classes, a strangely congenial soil, and produced a crop of grotesque luxuriance. It is to remedy this weediness, this one-sidedness of growth, that the present policy aims.

It is a simple to lay down a principle now accepted in European countries as self-evident. It is another thing to suggest the steps necessary to break down conservatism and bring Indian educational methods into line with up-to-date standards. The resolution first lays down three matters of general application. "The most thoughtful minds in India lament the tendency of existing systems of education to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and religious faculties." Religious instruction presents well-known difficulties; yet the matter is being reviewed. Ethical instruction is already given to some extent, and its further development is possible. Secondly, there is the influence which can be exercised through the provision of proper residential arrangements for pupils. Thirdly, attention is directed to the importance of educational hygiene. These are cardinal considerations. But the idea is applied in each of the major subjects reviewed. The mere fixing of the elementary teacher's wage at a minimum that will make acceptance of the profession possible without a sacrifice of self-respect marks a considerable step forward. Similarly in secondary schools if they are to be raised from the squalid condition in which too many of them are content to remain salaries must be made commensurate with more exacting duties freer and more practical courses of study must be admitted the matriculation must yield (partially at least) to some system which while not unduly overshadowing instruction will form a more searching test of intellect, character and general ability. The contemplation of universities which will not merely affiliate distant colleges and examine their puplis, but will teach concentrate and engender a social and intellectual atmosphere of their own, is a bold move in the same direction.

Indian education is often somewhat thoughtlessly condemned. But there can be no doubt (nor does this resolution attempt to conceal the fact) that it has fallen into a narrow and antiquated groove. To rescue it therefrom to lift it on to a higher plane, will involve not merely resolution, but money and more important men. Western ideals have hitherto touched only the epidermis. They have produced in colleges and higher schools a curious hybrid system, which, save in institutions where the European influence is strong, presents no blending of East and West, but one is tempted to say, often emphasises the crudities of both civilisations.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

Writing to the "Morning Post," Sir Roper Lethbridge says:—

Permit me to direct the attention of all good friends of India and the empire to the infinite significance of the gratifying change of attitude on the part of the elected representatives of the Indian peoples towards the burning question of industrial expansion in India, as connected with the more general question of preferential trading within the empire. In the Governor-General's Legislative Council at Delhi on March 17, absolutely for the first time in the history of the Swadeshi movement and the reawakening of India, to national industrial life, the demand for protection to "infant industries" has taken the form of friendly co-operation with the United Kingdom and the Colonies—instead of, as hitherto, blank Protection against Lancashire and British industry, as well as against the outside Protectionist world. Sir G. Chitnavis, as leader of the elected Indian Member of the Council, moved a resolution advocating Imperial Preference—"a system of Preferential Tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies," as the hon. member words it—whereas all former resolutions, both in Council and in the National Indian Congress, have demanded the abolition of the excise duties with the maintenance or increase of the import duties against Lancashire, and consequent ruin to British industries.

This remarkable change of sentiment in the leaders of a vast population is the crowning glory of that most beneficent visit of King George and Queen Mary to their Eastern Empire. And it has fittingly found voice and a friendly hearing in the enlarged representative Imperial Legislative Council that is the best result of the reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto.

Here is the Government's opportunity, and the best chance for the future of both Indian and British industry. Lord Islington is now in India at the head of the most mischievous Royal Commission that ever was concocted in Downing Street—a Commission busily engaged in exacerbating racial jealousies in India, and only producing a shower of bombs and "explosive letters" hurtling about the heads of the unfortunate English editors, whose journals have to publish and comment on its exasperating proceedings. Lord Islington in 1909-10 did splendid work under Lord Balfour of Burleigh, on the Royal Commission that has brought renewed prosperity to the West Indies by a preferential trading agreement with Canada. Why should not Lord Islington and his whole Commission "en bloc" be taken off their present foolish job and be instructed to negotiate between India and the rest of the British Empire just such a beneficent agreement as that which was arranged between Canada and the West Indies by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Royal Commission?

The 1913 edition of "Bartlet's Anglo-American" Paris Directoryis now published. This issue considerably enlarged and revised contains alphabetic lists of British and American residents in Paris and the principal towns in France (about 10.000 names and addresses); also information concenring the Diplomatic Crops throughout France, the chambers of commerce, clubs, institutions and churches; a new artists and educational section which comprises useful information about schools in Paris and France. This standard book of reference is equally invaluable to the large British and American colonies and to visitors and tourists; add it goes into details on practically every matter of interest in the gay city. Price 3 rupees and 10 annas postage free F. C. Bartlett, 115, rule de Rome, Paris. France. Postage letters 2 1-2 annas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A SHIP WITHIN A SHIP

OLYMPIC RETURNS TO SERVICE WITH A DOUBLE SKIN.

After being absent all the winter, undergoing extraordinary structural alterations at Belfast, the Olympic has returned to Southampton, whence she now sails for Cherbourg Queenstown, and New York. The famous White Star liner is now practically another vessel. In a sense, she is no longer the sister ship of the Titanic. What precisely has been done to improve her the owners, and builders have not explained, but it is said that her builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, had instructions to act drastically, at a cost equal to the value of a new liner a few years since.

The Titanic inquiry made it plain that sea-travellers who expect an unsinkable ship are expecting the impossible. But they may have a ship from which the danger of foundering is very remotely removed. Previously, the Olympic was the counterpart of the "Titanic" and all that was said about the Titanic's bulkhead arrangements need not be recapitulated now. What is known about the reconstructed ship is that the findings of the Court have been embodied, inasmuch as her transverse bulkheads have been increased—originally she had fifteen—and, more important still she is now, to a much greater extent a ship within a ship, having a double skin from the forward end of the stokehold spaces to the after end of the turbine room. Originally, the distance decided upon to separate the inner and outer steel walls was 2ft. 6in., which afterwards was increased to 3ft.

But since the Olympic went to be altered she has lost her claim to be the largest ship afloat. The Hamburg-American liner Imperator now has that honour. She sails on her maiden voyage with a huge golden eagle at her prow—the only great liner with a figurehead—on May 28. She is of 50,000 tons—5,000 tons larger than the Olympic. Her length is 879 feet (Olympic 852 feet), greatest beam 98 feet (Olympic 92 feet), and her moulded depth to her highest continuous deck 65 feet. She will carry a crew of over a thousand, and four thousand passengers.

Yet though now she is the larger ship afloat, before she even sails the Imperator will cease to be that for on April 21 the Cunarder Aquitania will be launched on the Clyde. The exact dimensions of this vessel are not known but they will certainly exceed those of the German mammoth. She is designed, too, to have a greater speed. The Aquitania has been two years on the ways (it took three to build the Imperator), and, as in the case of the Mauretania, the interior plans of the ship differ materially from those of the White Star line. The Cunard Company put their trust in longitudinal bulk-heads and bunkers: though their ships have cross-ship bulk-heads also. In the Aquitania, in adddition, the lowermost deck will be watertight.

MAKING THE RIVER FIT THE SHIP.

In anticipation of her launch the Clyde has been considerably widened and deepened, over a million cubic yards of material having been dredged by the port authorities.

Some idea of the Aquitania's colossal proportions may be gathered from the fact that her rudder weight 70 tons, and her stern frame 50 tons. The latter measures, roughly, 30 feet by 12 feet, and is 15 feet high. It was cast at Darlington, and though there was a truck large enough to carry it the frame was too bulkly to pass the railway bridges unless it overlapped the second set of metals. This it was allowed to do. being balanced by weights: and traffic was stopped one Sunday to allow its transit.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LORD WOLSELEY ANECDOTES.

An example of Lord Wolseley's consideration for his men is recalled in the "Manchester Guardian." In the course of the long, trying action at Mahonta in 1882 he beckoned to one of his staff to ride with him towards the cavalry. Suddenly he pulled up, and said: "I can't stand the pain in my leg any more. My confounded bootmaker has made my boot so tight that it is pressing against a button, as in the dark this morning I put my breeches on crooked. Can you get it right for me?" The staff officer slit the leather, which made the Commander-in-Chief comfortable, and then asked why he had borne the pain and discomfort all day. Lord Wolsely hesitated, and replied that he was afraid the men might see him having something done to his leg; and that the rumour might get about that he had been wounded, which would discourage the troops.

As became a soldier, Lord Wolseley knew how to stand still when occasion required, and was apt to be impatient, with any one less proficient than himself in the art of impassivity. Once, when Lord Wolseley and an interviewer were being photographed together, the interviewer took up an unfortunate position in front of a lighted asbestos stove. A smell of burning cloth began to pervade the room, and, somewhat excitedly, the interviewer shouted to the operator to put the camera's, cap on. "Dear me," said Lord Wolseley severely, "can't you stand still for half a minute?" "No," said the interviewer, pointing to the stove; "I get uneasy under fire!"

AVIATION HUMOUR.

Aviation, says the "New Witness," is rapidly acquiring a humour of its own. Here is an example. Very early in the morning two airmen were leaving their club, and in the bright sunny street a number of pigeons were disporting themselves. A pigeon suddenly executed a remarkable volplane, when one of the friends exclaimed, "Good God! Look at that bird! It'll kill itself!"

A BRITON ABROAD.

The "Liberte" (says the "Daily News" Paris correspondent), publishes the following familiar story, headed "English Humour: Impudence" An English visitor, so the story runs, entered a well-known boulevard restaurant on Easter Monday with two little girls, and ordered a bottle of mineral water and three plates. When these arrived he opened a packet of sandwiches which he had brought in his pocket, placed them on the plates, and the trio began their lunch. The waiter, overcome with indignation, hastened to inform the manager who, with his most dignified air, approached the offender.

"I should like to inform you, sir," he began, "that this is not a——"

"Who on earth are you?" demanded the Briton.

"I am the manager."

"Oh, you are the manager, are you? That is good. I was just going to send for you. Why isn't the band playing?"

BOY'S FEAR.

A little boy who went home crying from Sunday school said that his teacher had told him he must be "born again," and he did not want to be, as he might be born a girl, said a speaker at a Christian Endeavour Convention at Newport, Monmouthshire.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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THE SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL — O.T — ON SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

After exercise or games there is no better drink than a glass of O.T., for it is a safe stimulant, delicious, healthful and refreshing, and a perfect safeguard against colds and chills.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc. — Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.

Water (Hot or Cold)— gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.

Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines— improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Admiralty March 29.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 13, 1901, Lieut R D Graham has been transferred to the Emergency List (March 28).

War Office, April 1.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the disbandment of the London Balloon Co., R E Territorial Force

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Col H Lead G Smith to be a Director at the War Office, and is granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen, vice Col (local Major-Gen) S B von Donop (March 25).

Col (temp Brig-Gen) T P Battersby, Army Ordnance Dept, from Inspector of Army Ordnance Services, to be a Director at the War Office, and to retain his temp rank while so employed, vice Honorary Major-Gen Sir F E Mulcahy retired pay (April 1).

Col R T H Law, Army Ordnance Dept, to be Inspector of Ordnance Services, and is granted the temp rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Col (temp Brig-Gen) T P Battersby (April 1).

Col G H Fowke, from an Assistant Adj-Gen at the War Office, to be Inspector of Royal Engineers, and is granted the temp rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Col F. C. Health, C B (April 1).

Col R S Curtis, CMG, DSO, from Commandant Army Signal School, to be an AAG at the War Office, vice Col GH Fowke (April 1).

Col E G. Nicolls, from Commandant, School of Gunnery, to be Inspector of Royal Garrison Art, and is granted the temp rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Honorary Brig-Gen WL White, CB (March 21).

Col GD Chamier, CMG, from the Half-pay List, to be Officer in Charge of Royal Garrison Art Records, vice Col H L Gardiner (March 21).

Capt. E M Conolly, the West Riding Royal Horse Art, T F, to be aide-de-camp (extra) to Sir F H May, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its Dependencies (Feb. 5).

Lieut D C M Beech, 20th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Mr WE Davidson, CMG, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, and to be second (March 22).

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Col H L Gardiner, from charge of Royal Garrison Art. Records, to be Commandant, vice Col (temp Brig-Gen) E G Nicolls (March 21).

School of Musketry—Capt C H I Jackson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be an Instructor, and to be seconded vice Capt C de Putron, Lanc Fusiliers (April 1).

Cavalry.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut Col W G Murray, D S O retires on retired pay (April 2); Major A A Kennedy to be Lieut Col vice W G Murray, D S O (April 2),

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt B. Blood, from Essex Regt to be Capt vice L. Brodie, who exchanges (April 2); Lieut H S L Scott is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 29).

5th (R. Irish) Lancers—Capt GGM Tyarrell is seconded for service as an Adjutnt T F (March 13); Superny. Capt AG Mcclintock is restored to the establisment (March 13).

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt M. L. Yeatherd is seconded for service as an Adj T F (March 11).

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt R B Wood is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (March 11); Lieut H V S Charrington is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb 20); Superny Lieut B G Nicholas is restored to the establishment (Feb 20).

13th Hussars—Lieut J N Lumley to be Adj, vice Capt J G Rees (Jan 1); Sec Lieut S V Kennedy to be Lieut (Feb 1).

20th Hussars—Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Pearce is placed on retired pay (April 2); Sergt-Major W Adams to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut (April 2).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt J W Read is placed on retired pay (March 29).

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt O S Cameron retires on retired pay (April 2).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Lieut G I Carmichael, R A, to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded (March 11).

Foot Guards,

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut H W Verelst to be Lieut (Feb 19).

Scots Guards—Capt W H Ingilby to be Major (March 26).

Infantry.

Queen's (R W Surrey) Regt—Sec Lieut H E Iremonger to be Lieut (March 8).

King's Own (R Lancaster Regt)—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—C C Marshall, and to remain seconded; T R Scott (March 26). Superny Lieut A J Pott is restored to the establishment (Feb 1); Sec Lieut G A Slackburn to be Lieut (March 26).

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut D A F Needham to be Capt (Jan 16).

Norfolk Regt—Lieut R Clark to be Capt (March 26); Sec Lieut E H T Broadwood to be Lieut (March 26).

Suffolk Regt—Lieut IRB Bond is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb 16): Superny Lieut L F Hepworth is restored to the establishment (March 29).

Bedfordshire Regt—Brevet Major G D Jebb, D S O, to be Major (Feb 15); Sec Lieut S D Mills to be Lieut (Jan 22).

Leicestershire Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—H D M Stevenson, and to remain seconded; H F Clark, and to remain supernumerary; R H Gillespie (March 8).

R Scotts Fusiliers Lieut L Goodeve to be Capt (Feb 23): Sec Lieut K C Thomson to be Lieut (Feb 23).

Cheshire Regt—Capt A R Hill to be Adj, vice Lieut E C Maxwell March 22.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut C F Drew to be Lieut Feb 19.

East Lancs Reg—Sec Lieut H T Mac Mullen to be Lieut (Feb 12.)

Dorset Regt.—Capt E S Godman retires on retired pay April 2; Lieut H D Thwaytes is seconded for service with the Army Pay Dept, (March 13.)

Essex Regt—Capt L C Brodie, from 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to be Capt, vice B Blood, who exchanges (April 2.)

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Lieut T S Wollocombe to be Adj, vice A Fergusson Feb 22; Sec Lieut R J K Todd to be Lieut (Feb 8.)

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Lieut Col L H. Warden retires on retired pay (April 2) Major A W Hasted to be Lieut-Col vice LH Warden (April 2) Capt T Roche to be Major (April 2.)

Highland L I—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—S Ackolm; C H M McCallum, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 12.)

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Lieut G S Stirling resigns his commission (April 2.)

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—Sec Lieut A D Murphy to be Lieut (March 5.)

W India Regt—Sec Lieut F H King to be Lieut (Jan 1.)

Army Service Corps.

Capt C E Hiles, from the Egyptian Army, is restored to the establishment (March 23).

Capt R E B Jackson to take precedence in the corps and in the Army as if his promotion to that rank bore date (Dec. 31, 1909).

Lieut J L Garstin is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (March 23).

Army Medical Service.

Col E J E Risk is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (March 27).

Lieut Col H M Sloggett, from R A M C, to be Col (March 27). R A M C.—The following Lieuts are restored to the establishment from the Seconded List:—R G Shaw, M B, A L Urquhart, M B, A F C Martyn (April 1). The date of restoration to the establishment of Lieut C J H Little M B, is Jan. 26, 1913, and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 4.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—R C Coehrane to be Major (March 9).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Sister Miss Edith Foster resigns her appointment (April 1).

The following ladies to be Staff Nurses: Miss Elizabeth Spence Riddall (Sept 4, 1912), Miss Paula Mallay Rhenius (Sept 14, 1912.

Army Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Capt G H Holland retires on retired pay (April 2).

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut J Wightto be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Capt (April 2).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen CA Hadfield retires on retired pay (April 2).

Col G V Kemball, C B, D S O, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a Director at the War Office, is placed on the Half-pay List (April 1),

Col F C Heelth, C B, on vacating the appointment of Inspector of Royal Engineers, is placed on the Half-pay List (April 1).

Col S T S Lawford it placed on the Half pay List under the provisions of Article 268 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (April 1).

Capt (temp Major) G P Nowstead, Suffolk Regt is granted the temp rank of Lieut-Col while employed with the W African Frontier Force (April 1).

Capt F Gilman, the R Canadian Dragoons is granted the local rank of Capt while serving with Imperil troops in the United Kingdom or India, with seniority as from July 1, 1911 (Nov. 15, 1912).

Admiralty, 1st April

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenant have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—Robert Walter Benjamin Andrews. John Charles Talbot and Percy Lessingham Edmonds.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28 th March, Lieutenant WilliamGeorge Richards has this day been placed on the Retired List. Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Guy Berners Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th March.

Admiralty, 2nd April.

The undermentioned Chief Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Lionel Self Stephen House Dated 1st April

The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve to be Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March:—Frederic Southwell Piper. Edward Cromwell Colchester Dated 1st April

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Philip Forster Nicholson Dated 31st March Mungo Campbell Gibson Dated 1st April John White Ferguson. Dated 2nd April.

The undermentioned Gentleman to be Paymaster:—Andrew Stuart Jamieson. Dated 31st March.

Admiralty, 3rd April.

The undermentioned Artificers Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet:—Matthew Robert Oliver, George Banfield, William John Ashworth, James Jones, Frederick Hubert Williams, George Thomas Roper, Joseph Charles Chilton, Walter Dunn, John William Archibald Campbell, William, Stanley Lake Colilns, Thomas Marshall Davidson, Frederick Peck. Henry Davis, Sduey Sydney, Richard John Figgins, Edwin Palfreman, George Edward Martin, Alfred Horatio Devereux, Edward James Nichols, and James Richard Phillips, Deted 1st April.

Sub-Lieutenant Denys Chester Ford has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March Gunner Henry Pudifoot has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 26th February.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Reginald U H Buckland, Aide-de-Camp to The King, to be a Chief Engineer. Dated 1st April.

Establishments.

"Staff College, Major Duncan S. MacInnes, D S O, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J S Fowler, D S O, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st April.

"School of Military Engineering," Captain Alfred E Conningham, Royal Engineer to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain A G Turner. Dated 1st Feb.

Lieutenant George L Hall, Royal Engineers, a 2nd Assistant Instructor to be a 1st Assistant Instructor in succession to Captain. A. G. Turner, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st February.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant Andrew E. A. Dobson, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, and to be seconded, vice Captain G. K. Gregson, Royal Artillery. Dated 27th March.

Cavalry.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Captain Philip J V. Kelly to be Major. Dated 2nd April,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain John E. C. Livingstone-Learmonth to be Major Dated 8th March,

Supernumerary Captain Vivian M. Fergusson is restored to the establishment. Dated 34th March,

Lieutenant Patrick Turnbull to be Captain. Dated 27th January

Lieutenant Studley N. Custance is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 26th March.

Captain Eric R G Wilmer to be an Adjutant, vice V M Fergusson, Dated 14th March.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel John M Burt, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the half-pay list, Dated 31st March.

Major Hopton E Marsh to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J M Burt, Dated 31st March.

Lieutenant Frank M Littledale resigns his commission, Dated 5th April.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Lieutenant John D P Astley-Corbett to be Captain, Dated 8th March.

Infantry.

"The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain Thomas E Bussell retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 5th April.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arthur Weyman to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th March.

Alexandra Princese of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant George Bush resigns his commission. Dated 5th April.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Llewelyn C. Horden is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd April.

The Cheshire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Dutton retires on retired pay. Dated 5th April

The Dorsetshire Regiment Second Lieutenant. Archie S. Fraser to be Lieutenant Dated 1st January.

The Essex Regiment, Captain Richard F White is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 19th March.

Brevet Major Frederick W Moffitt, from Supernumerary Captain, is restored to the establishment Dated 19th March.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Second Lieutenant Gerald D Millss to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st January.

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Sir Archibald C Gibson Craig Bart, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 19th March.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs The Duke of Albany's Captain John E Thornhill is seconded for service as in Adjutant Territorial Force Dated 15th March,

Army Ordnance Department,

Colonel Honorary Major-General Charles G Jeans retires on retired pay, on completion of five years as Principal Ordnance Officer Dated 1st April.

Colonel Peter E Dixon retires on an Indian pension. Dated 27th February

Colonel Walter Adye, C B, half-pay list, retires on retired pay. Dated 5th April.

Brevet Colonel Reginald S Curtis, CMG, D S O, from Royal Engineers, to be Colonel Dated 1st April.

Colonel Lionel T C Twyford, half-pay list retires on retired pay Dated 5th April.

Colonel Alfred H P Turner, on completing the tenure of his appointment as Vice-President of the Ordnance Board, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 1st April

Brevet Colonel Reginald U H Buckland, Aide-de-Camp to The King, from Royal Engineers, to be Colonel. Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M Burt, to be Colonel. Dated 6th December.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Gordon Sheffield Stirling, late Lieutenant Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th April.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

It is to be hoped, writes a railway correspondent to the "Morning Post," that the forthcoming electrification schemes of the Indian railways will not result in the bulk of the very large engineering contracts going to American and German electrical firms. Yet, if precedent be followed, this is quite likely to happen. It is only a short time ago that the Government of Victoria awarded the contracts for the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railway system, and the successful tenderer was one of the largest electrical firms in the United States. As the contract was worth about one and a quarter million sterling, and as Australia, like India is obliged to go outside its own borders for electrical plant, the loss to the British engineering industry is obviously considerable.

It must not be thought that the Victorian Government, deliberately preferred the foreigner. It was said that there were practically no British tenders, and it was even suggested that if a British firm had tendered and had its contract accepted it would have been necessay, to sublet a large proportion of the work to foreign manufactures. It will be remembered in this connection that the Brighton Railway has ordered a large proportion of its electrical plant from Germany, a fact to which the "Morning Post" has drawn attention on more than one occasion.

This state of affairs is in every respect regretable, and the loss to the British electrical engineering industry must be enormous. Three Indian railway electrification schemes alone will cost any thing between five and seven millions sterling. These are the electrification of the Bombay suburban lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, the conversion of the Calcutta suburban lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the electrification of the Ghats section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. When it is borne in mind that the schemes under consideration at the moment also include the electrification of the Kurrachee Port Trust Railways, and of the railway system of Ceylon, which is being linked up with that of the mainland, it will be seen that the railways of the Indian Empire will in the near future offer a vast field for the manufacturer.

ARREST OF DEALERS IN HUMAN HAIR.

The entire Musica family, dealers in human hair, who are wanted for an alleged million-dollar swindle, have been arrested at New Orleans. The fugitives, who are now in goal, are the father, Antonio; Philip, Arthur, and George, sons; and Grace and Louise, daughters. Hidden in Grace's corset was £3,600, while £16,000, in United States currency and British banknotes was discovered in the pockets of the men. The accused at once denied criminal conduct. They frankly said they owed French, Italian, and English, firms £60,000, but pleaded that they were not guilty to charges of receiving money on fraudulent invoice. The story is a remarkable one, and possesses some features not unlike "Taffaire Humbert" of ten years ago. The Musica family were associated in the recent flotation of a £400,000 concern called the United States Hair Company. Cases of human hair were given as security to local banks. It was represented that they contained £120,000 worth, but when they were opened, so the authorities assert, they contained a few handfuls of the human article, and the rest was rubbish. The Bank of Manhattan, the Anglo-South American, and the Bank of Montreal, made complaints, and whole Musica family disappeared from New York, with Burn's detectives in full cry. The sequel at the mouth of the Mississippi has been already recorded. Four tyears ago the Musicas were prosecuted by the Government for smuggling. The father was acquitted, but Philip, who is a well-known patron of grand opera, got twelve months. He was afterwards pardoned by President Taft. The new United States Hair Company enjoyed a good repute and many drafts from Europe were cashed until the London and Counties Bank refused to honour a draft for £10.000. It was their agents who opened the cas s deposited in their custody and found not 2001bs. of human hair in each of the 25 cases, but 201bs. The balance was what is known as hair scrap.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, April 4.

When the King visits Germany. next month for the wedding of the Princess Victoria of Prussia to Prince Ernest of Brunswick-Luneberg, he will wear several uniforms that he has never previously donned. Among these will be the gorgeous equipment of a German Field-Marshal in which it is expected his Majesty will appear at the ceremony itself. Another uniform that the King has never yet worn is that of the 8th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers, and this, with the others, is now to be provided for him.

The Paris Embassy in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore has been put in repair, and will be in excellent condition to receive the King and Queen when they visit Paris This house which was formerly the residence of Napoleon I,'s notorious sister Pauline Borghese was bought for the nation by the great Duke of Wellington during the Third Empire on the recommendation of the first Lord Cowley—who was the father of Lady Feo Bertie, wife of the present Ambassador.

The recent accident to the Speaker has led him to cultivate the faculty of ambidexterity. Unable to hold a pencil in his swathed right hand, he laboriously ticks off questions and orders with the other. But the real difficulty has come when it has been necessary to indicate on his Order paper the names of successive speakers in debate. Members with short names must come as a relief.

One of the distinctions held by Lord Llandaff was that of being the senior King's Counsel, though he had not practised, of course for close upon thirty years. Lord Halsbury received silk three years earlier, but dropped the initials upon being appointed Lord Chancellor. With Lord Llandaff's death, the honour of being senior K.C. falls upon one of the Masters in Lunacy, Mr. Thomas Halhed Fischer. Lord Llandaff had few seniors at the Bar, among those who have played a prominent part in the public eye. He was called in 1850, whereas Lord cross commenced his legal career in June of the preceding year, and Viscount Kuntsford a few months later. Lord Halsbury and Lord Lindley were also called in 1850, and Mr. Fischer in the following year.

Among the lighter incidents of Lord Llandaff's tenure of the Home Secretaryship was the appearance of the pit-brow lasses, who came from Lancashire specially to lay their grievances at his feet. They were alarmed at the report that they would be compelled to abandon the trousers which from time immemorial they had worn at their work, in favour of female garb. So they came to London dressed in their bifurcated garments, and Lord Llandaff, for a bachelor, got through the ordeal very satisfactorily.

It was nearly two years ago that the Olympic, still the largest ship afloat, left Southampton on her maiden voyage—on the same day on which was announced the failure of the Birkbeck Bank. By a strange coincidence, as the Olympic was leaving Southampton on Wednesday, on what was, in a sense, her second maiden voyage to New York—for she has been five months in the hands of the builders, and altered to the tune of £300,000—another crowd was waiting in Southampton-buildings, to receive a Birkbeck dividend of 2s. 8d. in the pound.

Dr. Doege, who wants to deliver Germany from the dominion of Paris fashions, can hardly derive much encouragement from the record of his predecessors in this patriotic field. The first of these appears to have been Franz Ehrenberger, who in 1785, published a fruitless appeal to German women imploring them to give up copying their French neighbours and to adopt a national dress on lines of which he sketched a number of examples, Three years later. Sommering a well-known anatomist, denounced the corset as a foreign and unhealthy invention which should be abandoned by all patriotic women. About the same time another prominent doctor, Camper attacked high heels on the same grounds. Many subsequent attempts have been made in similar direction, the only one attended with any degree of success being after Waterloo, when for a time "Al Deutsch" costumes were adopted for everyday wear by a number of enthusiasts of both sexes,

The task of finding a successor to the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada, is proving by no means an easy one. Several names have been suggested, including those of more than one prominent soldier, but none of them is completely satisfactory. Earl Beauchamp is still the most favoured name, failing another member of the Royal Family.

Dr. Walter Hines Page will be the thirty-third representative of the United States in London since diplomatic relations were opened about a century and a quarter ago. Changes among American Ministers at the Court of St. James have been more frequent than among British representatives at Washington, for Sir Cecil Spring Rice will be the twenty-third diplomat who has crossed the Atlantic to look after the interests of his country. Sir Cecil will be the fifth to enjoy the rank of Ambassador.

Apart from the Maids-of-Honour, the succession of Countess Fortesque to the position of Lady of the Bedchamber, vacated by the Countess of Shaftesbury, is the first change in the household of Queen Mary since the King ascended the Throne. Lady Shaftesbury was, of course, in attendance upon the Queen while her Majesty was Princess of Wales, and while her resignation is deeply regretted, the fact that her ladyship will remain an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber has given considerable satisfaction.

The Spital Sermon, which was preached by the Bishop of Wakefield, before the Lord Mayor and Corporation on Thursday, is the only survivor of five discourses, some of which were preached at Paul's Cross and the others at the open-air pulpit in the Priory of St. Mary of the Spittle, Spitalfields. From an early date the boys of the Bluecoat School attended the sermons, and afterwards called on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Perhaps the highest price paid for a sermon goes every year to a German preacher, who discourses on the good deeds of a French baron named Favart, who died in Elberfeld in 1690. Favart left money for this purpose, and the interest now amounts to £920 per annum, which goes to the preacher as his reward.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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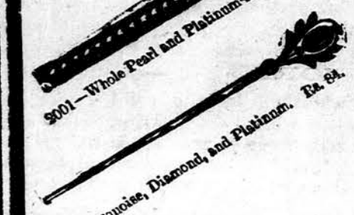

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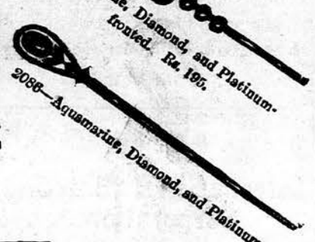

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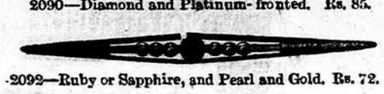

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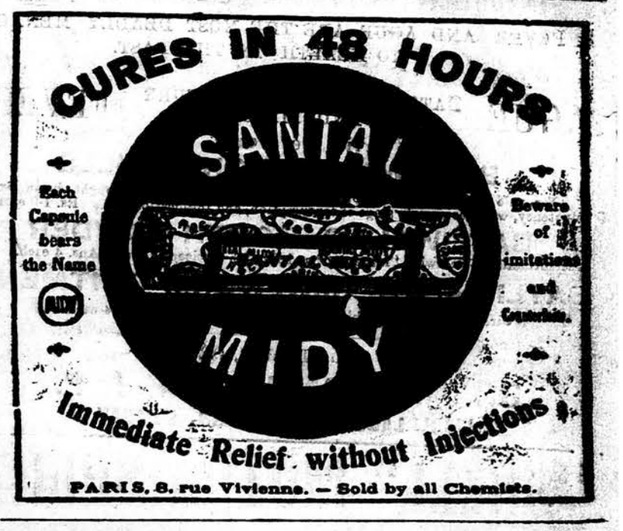

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